



# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-89-166**

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**Indochinese, ASEAN Delegations Meet in Paris**

*BK2808154789 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT  
28 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 28—At the request of the ASEAN countries, the delegations of Vietnam, Laos and the State of Cambodia met the delegations of ASEAN countries to the Paris International Conference on Cambodia at Kleber Centre in the French capital on August 25.

At the meeting, the ASEAN countries proposed a "compromise" solution to the question of genocide, the international control mechanism and the so-called question of "Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia".

Speaking at the meeting, Cambodian Minister Hor Nam Hong, Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong and Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co pointed out that there was nothing new in the proposal. They noted that far from reflecting the realities in Cambodia, this proposal aimed at retaining a favourable position for the Khmer Rouge. This proposal only caused more difficulties to the Paris conference which is meeting with an impasse due to the continuous sabotage by the Khmer Rouge.

Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co said that over the past ten years, the United Nations has done nothing to help resolve the Cambodian issue because it deliberately refused to recognize that a genocide had been committed. The Paris International Conference on Cambodia had made a good start and kindled the hope for a comprehensive solution because the documents unanimously passed by the ministers had to some extent reflected the two pivotal matters of the solution. However, for nearly a month now, the conference has been unable to progress because the Khmer Rouge, backed by some circles, has tried by all means to shield the condemnation and avert the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. The only way out for the conference is that the participating countries, first of all the Southeast Asian countries, return to the JIM (Jakarta informal meetings) commitments as the basis for a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem.

**Phnom Penh Rejects Latest ASEAN Proposal**

*BK2708015589 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
27 Aug 89 pp 1-2*

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] The Phnom Penh administration has rejected the latest ASEAN initiative saying it is a step backward in that it more heavily favours the resistance and seeks to include the Khmer Rouge in an interim government.

Sok An, Cambodia's vice foreign minister, told THE NATION yesterday the ASEAN plan was "a step backward" because it gives supreme authority to the resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk to decide on the country's future and requires the Khmer Rouge to be part of the interim government.

"The ASEAN proposal was more unbalanced than the French plan. It was a step backward from what we have discussed," said Sok An, referring to the host's plan which was rejected by all Cambodian factions earlier this week.

The Phnom Penh government's rejection of the ASEAN idea was in contrast with ASEAN's rather positive attitude.

However, ASEAN delegates said both Vietnam and Cambodia have not officially turned down the ASEAN initiative because "the new plan has more room for negotiations."

Sarasin Wiraphon, ambassador-at-large attached to the Thai Foreign Ministry, said the Phnom Penh side "froze" the ASEAN idea and hoped to renegotiate at the last minute when ministers arrive for the concluding session starting on Monday [28 August].

Sarasin, who chaired the meeting on Friday between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, said without a compromise from Vietnam and Cambodia the ASEAN initiative will be useless.

"ASEAN is trying to save the conference at the 11th hour," he said.

The ASEAN initiative is "more workable" than the French proposal because there are less contradictions, Sarasin said.

The ASEAN plan gives full power to Sihanouk as the president and head of a state council. The council would be made up of representatives of the four factions and will take care of the four major ministries—interior, defence, foreign affairs and information.

On defence matters, the plan calls for the formation of a Defence Council also to be headed by Sihanouk and staffed by the four factions. Sihanouk will be the supreme commander and commander-in-chief of all defence forces in Cambodia. The four-party coalition government will appoint a prime minister and its deputies. Ministerial portfolios will be nominated by various Cambodian factions to be approved by Sihanouk.

In a joint ASEAN effort to explain its initiative, ASEAN delegates divided into four groups to brief and solicit support from all conference participants—Malaysia to the three-party resistance coalition; Thailand to Indochina; Brunei to Canada, Japan, Australia and India; and Singapore to members of the United Nations Security Council.

Malaysia is responsible for the drafting of a power-sharing formula while Singapore takes care of the wording for an international control mechanism and on the issues of Vietnamese settlers and the use of the term "genocide."

Conference sources said that the majority of participants, particularly the Western countries and China, expressed support for the ASEAN idea.

They also quoted the Soviet delegates as saying that the ASEAN plan could provide the basis for further discussions.

An ASEAN diplomat cited the decision of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to attend the ministerial meeting as a positive sign "which could influence the outcome of the conference".

US Secretary of State James Baker and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen have said they will not attend. But diplomats here predicted Shevardnadze's participation could change Qian's mind.

Other ASEAN delegates pointed out that the next few days will be crucial to determine the success or failure of the conference when respective ministers arrive for final consultations.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila arrived here last night and is scheduled to hold discussions with other ASEAN foreign ministers tonight.

The ministers will receive a "synthesis" of the discussions from the three committees and the chairmen's assessment of the conference on Monday.

The international conference, which opened here on July 30, set up three committees to handle the implementation of a peace settlement in Cambodia. The committees are responsible for finding ways to monitor the pullout of Vietnamese troops, drafting an agreement for an international guarantee of Cambodian independence and neutrality and for repatriating refugees and postwar economic reconstruction.

The report by chairmen, France and Indonesia, will include results from discussions of the ad-hoc committee on national reconciliation, which has failed to reach an agreement on a future government.

### Sitthi Rejects Soviet Proposal; Suggests Recess

BK2708030689 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
27 Aug 89 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday rejected Moscow's proposal that Bangkok host an extra session of the Cambodian peace conference, suggesting Jakarta as a better site if next week's ministerial meetings fail to produce an agreement on the conflict's basic issues.

Soviet officials attending the Paris conference floated the idea at Friday's [25 August] meeting of the coordinating committee. The committee is attempting to draft recommendations from the conference's working commissions for consideration by the ministerial meetings starting on Monday.

Informed sources told *THE NATION* that Moscow's proposal was made to give the conference an alternative to Malaysia's offer that Kuala Lumpur host the conference's extra session. Malaysian delegates made the offer at the same session.

Sitthi said before flying to Paris yesterday that he preferred Indonesia, which had already hosted the first and second Jakarta informal meetings (JIM I and II), as the most suitable place to host such a meeting.

However, he said that Malaysia's offer should be discussed among ASEAN's foreign ministers who are scheduled to meet today in Paris.

There have been reports that ASEAN's foreign ministers will try to save the conference from failure by introducing its proposal on the issue of power-sharing among the four Cambodia factions, the main issue blocking a political settlement.

At a press conference before his departure, Sitthi conceded that the chances are dimmer for an agreement at next week's meetings.

He said judging from the Thai delegation's latest report on Friday night, the conference coordinating committee had not yet made any substantial progress, especially on the question of power-sharing among the Cambodian factions.

"This time, I'm more pessimistic than ever," Sitthi said about next week's ministerial meetings due to end on Thursday.

Sitthi said under such circumstances Thailand will propose that a recess be called with the conference being reconvened at an agreed-upon time.

Sitthi also denied a report recently published in a Singapore newspaper that quoted him as saying that Thailand would be satisfied if the Paris conference could reach an agreement accepting the United Nations' role in the international control mechanism.

### France-Indonesia Peace Plan Said Unfair

BK2708034689 (Clandestine) *Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian*  
2315 GMT 26 Aug 89

[Text] According to reliable sources, many diplomats said the plan put forth by the French and Indonesian co-chairmen to the ad hoc commission of the Paris international conference was not fair and sided with Vietnam and its puppets. The diplomats mainly pointed out that the proposal initiated by France and Indonesia was aimed at providing Vietnam's puppet regime in Phnom Penh with a dominant role and urged the resistance forces to join the regime as its satellites. The plan mapped out by France and Indonesia is also aimed at promoting Vietnam's puppets to being Cambodia's master, organizing general elections at their will. Through this Vietnam will occupy Cambodia forever.

The diplomats emphasized that the Paris international conference would be stalemated. The conference would achieve nothing because the Cambodian resistance forces would certainly disagree, and the majority of the delegates would have the same reaction as well. They

realized that in order to solve the war of aggression against Cambodia, a comprehensive solution should be concluded, including a genuine international control mechanism of the United Nations and the formation of a quadripartite government. This means a four-party government, a four-party administration, and a four-party army of equal strengths.

The sources added that the ASEAN delegates at the Paris conference had criticized France's proposed plan on the Cambodian issue, and the United States had voiced opposition to the draft as well.

#### **DK Party Sets Conditions for Cambodia Solution**

*BK2708074089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Aug 89*

[Station commentary: "Settling the Cambodian Problem Means Putting an End to Vietnam's War of Aggression Against, and Occupation of, Cambodia"]

[Text] Before his departure for Paris on 23 August to attend the second round of ministerial-level talks at the international conference on Cambodia, Nguyen Co Thach vociferously stated that the key to settling the Cambodian problem was the elimination of the Democratic Kampuchea [DK] party. The wording employed by Nguyen Co Thach clearly shows that the Hanoi authorities have not given up their ambition of swallowing Cambodia and that they are not yet ready to sincerely solve the Cambodian problem. Vietnam's attendance at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia is only aimed at fooling people into helping Vietnam to crush what it has not been able to destroy on the battlefield over the past 10 years. In other words, the Vietnamese want to have the Cambodian resistance forces' hands and feet tied, in particular the limbs of the DK forces that are concretely fighting Vietnam on the battlefield, so that Vietnam can annex Cambodia according to its foolish ambition.

This is the Hanoi authorities' tricky and malicious nature, which has already been seen through by the world community. At the UN General Assembly over the past 10 years and at the current Paris International Conference on Cambodia, an overwhelming number of country delegates have earnestly demanded a comprehensive settlement of Vietnam's aggression against, and occupation of, Cambodia through:

1. The withdrawal of all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia under the strict and efficient control and supervision of the UN international control mechanism [UN-ICM].
2. The dissolution of the Vietnamese aggressors' regime in Cambodia; then setting up a well-balanced provisional quadripartite government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to organize general and free elections under the supervision of the UN-ICM.
3. The dispatch of an international peacekeeping force to Cambodia.

These issues should be discussed in order to arrive at a political settlement of Vietnam's aggression against, and occupation of, Cambodia.

If Vietnam does not accept the above-mentioned three conditions, it is proof that the Vietnamese are not in the least sincere in solving the Cambodian problem. They are still willing to continue their invasion and occupation of Cambodia.

Therefore, the international community should bring all-round, stronger pressure to bear on the Vietnamese until they are forced to agree with the three principled conditions to solve the Vietnamese war of aggression against, and occupation of, Cambodia.

#### **Ranariddh Expresses Views on Pol Pot**

*LD2708131889 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 27 Aug 89*

[Text] On Cambodia there is to be a last-ditch meeting tomorrow in Paris of the international conference which is at a stalemate. It is a real dialogue of the deaf between the different Cambodian factions. The bone of contention centers essentially on the role in an interim government of the Khmer Rouge, which was responsible for the Cambodian genocide between 1975 and 1978. Prince Sihanouk thinks they have a place in that government.

As for Pol Pot, the historical leader of the Khmer Rouge, he should be outlawed, added Prince Ranariddh, the son of Prince Sihanouk, when talking to [reporters] Mireille Lemaresquier:

[Begin Ranariddh recording] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, my father, has definitively and repeatedly condemned Mr Pol Pot and his clique. Those people should not be authorized to take part in any process of settlement or government in Cambodia.

I have no hesitation on that, but thought needs to be given to certain moderate Khmer Rouge—and Mr Hun Sen, and [name indistinct], are themselves former Khmer Rouge. So thought needs to be given to putting into effect a certain national reconciliation through an authority which is, I would add, a governmental one. [end recording]

#### **Hun Sen Urges Formation of Control Mechanism**

*OW2708033889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 27 Aug 89*

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Paris, Aug. 26 KYODO—Prime Minister Hun Sen of the pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh called for early formation of an international body Saturday to monitor Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Cambodia but said it should have nothing to do with the United Nations.

He renewed Phnom Penh's position amid growing indications from Hanoi that Vietnam may accept the U.N.'s role in an international control mechanism (ICM) regarding the troop pullout.

Formation of ICM is a major topic of discussion at a new round of Cambodian peace talks beginning here Monday, the second ministerial session in less than a month.

Speaking to reporters, Hun Sen said, "We'd like to have the ICM to be set up very quickly" to supervise both the pullout and cessation of foreign military aid to four warring Cambodian groups following the withdrawal.

He added, however, "we cannot accept the suggestion that the ICM should be organized under the auspices of the U.N. while the U.N. continues to recognize the Khmer Rouge."

The Khmer Rouge, accused of killing more than one million people during its 1975-78 rule, is the strongest guerrilla force of the three-party coalition government of Democratic Cambodia which has maintained its seat in the U.N., supported by most noncommunist countries.

The U.N. denies Phnom Penh its membership, seeing it as an illegitimate government which was set up as a result of Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in early 1979.

Hun Sen is visiting here to attend the peace negotiations as Phnom Penh's chief delegate.

With regard to the number of ICM personnel, Hun Sen referred to 600 as suggested by a group of experts but said, "four hundred is quite enough."

The experts visited Cambodia early this month to do some research in preparation for the establishment of ICM in accordance with agreement reached at the first international conference on Cambodia which was held here July 30-August 1.

Vietnam says it will pull out all of its remaining forces from Cambodia by September 26.

In an overture to resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Hun Sen urged the former monarch to cut ties with the Khmer Rouge.

Otherwise, Hun Sen warned that Sihanouk could no longer play an effective political role in achieving a political solution to the 11-year-old conflict.

In a series of meetings held in Jakarta in May, Sihanouk and Hun Sen moved closer to forging a two-party alliance without the Khmer Rouge.

This reportedly angered China, a main backer of the Khmer Rouge, and Sihanouk subsequently changed his position in favor of the communist guerrilla group, according to diplomatic sources.

Hun Sen told reporters that he has no intention of meeting Sihanouk separately during the upcoming three-day peace negotiations.

### Meets With Indonesia's Ali Alatas

BK2908054289 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Aug (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the State of Cambodia, met on Sunday [27 August] afternoon with Ali Alatas, Indonesian minister of foreign affairs and cochairman of the Paris international conference, according to our correspondent's dispatch from Paris.

The two personalities exchanged views on the work of the conference during their 2-hour meeting.

Chairman Hun Sen said he deeply regretted the deadlock resulting in the past few days caused by the lack of sincerity of the other side in the settlement of the Cambodian problem. He recalled that at the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting convened on the basis of the conclusions of JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meeting] and of the accords reached during the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting in Jakarta. [sentence as received] Concerning the Vietnamese residents, he specified that all suspicions must be subject to an investigation.

On the divergence of views concerning the formation of an international control mechanism—ICM—Chairman Hun Sen pointed out that by virtue of an accord between him and Prince Sihanouk during their fourth meeting in Jakarta, the ICM is outside the UN framework and is made up of six countries, including two socialist, two capitalist, and two nonaligned countries. In order to break the deadlock, he stated, the United Nations should adopt a new resolution by vacating the Cambodian seat. Then the ICM could be organized at the initiative of the UN secretary general according to the process of these above-mentioned six countries and approved by the international conference. The ICM, formed in that way, would report to the conference and afterward the cochairmen would brief the UN secretary general on the report. After stressing the flexible position and successive concessions of the State of Cambodia in the process of finding a political solution to the Cambodian problem, Chairman Hun Sen said: "Since the other side has always chosen the opposite direction, we must maintain the status quo of the situation in Cambodia until the general elections. Prince Sihanouk might play a role on the condition that he dissociates himself from the genocidal criminals," he added.

For his part, Ali Alatas said: "I am not optimistic, but as usual I am never pessimistic." The world is aware of the genocidal regime. Ali Alatas shared the idea that to make any progress, the Paris conference cannot stay away from the outcome of the JIM's. He expressed his concern over the possibility of a civil war in Cambodia after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops because of the

continuation of foreign aid and external interference in Cambodia's internal affairs.

### Nakayama, Sihanouk Discuss Cambodia Issues

OW2808125389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT  
28 Aug 89

[Text] Paris, Aug. 28 KYODO—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Monday that a solution to the decade-long war in his country is not in sight.

"It is still difficult to find a settlement (of the conflict), though the negotiations have come to a final stage," he was quoted as saying in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama.

The meeting was held prior to the opening of a second round of Cambodian peace talks Monday afternoon.

If there is no further progress there, Sihanouk said he will propose a brief statement to conclude the negotiations, citing positive aspects of the talks which started late last month, according to Japanese sources.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, in a separate meeting with Nakayama also Monday morning, said he is in favor of adjourning the negotiations if the meeting fails to hammer out a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The negotiations are set to last until Wednesday. Foreign ministers and senior officials from 19 countries are participating.

But the U.S. secretary of state and the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, China and Britain, who all attended the first round of peace talks here last month, are not here this time, making France the only permanent U.N. Security Council member to send its foreign minister to the international conference.

In the meeting with Nakayama, Sihanouk reiterated his position and said the Khmer Rouge should be included as a full member in a proposed provisional government consisting of the four warring Cambodian factions.

There will be no peace in Cambodia if the Khmer Rouge, the strongest of the three guerrilla groups, is excluded from the peace process, Sihanouk told Nakayama.

Treatment of the radical communist group, which is responsible for the death of more than one million people during its 1975-78 reign of terror, is a major stumbling block to an overall political settlement of the conflict.

"(The Khmer Rouge is still) very strong militarily," Sihanouk was quoted as saying in the meeting.

He also said Vietnamese troops and forces of the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh Government launched a series of major attacks on the resistance groups since July this year, but that their operations failed.

Vietnam said in April that all of its troops in Cambodia will be pulled out by the end of September, ending its military occupation there since early 1979.

### Sihanouk Suggests Declaration

AU2808144189 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT  
28 Aug 89

[Text] Paris, Aug. 28 (AFP)—Resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has suggested that if an international conference on Cambodia here fails to reach a global solution, it could at least adopt a declaration on those points where there was agreement, a Japanese spokesman said Monday.

Prince Sihanouk told Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama during a 40-minute meeting here Monday that he had made this suggestion to French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, who is co-chairing the conference, but that Mr. Dumas appeared to have more ambitious ideas of what the conference could achieve.

The prince also criticised a French compromise proposal for a two-tier interim administration in Cambodia in which the Khmer Rouge would effectively only be involved in helping to organise elections.

He said the proposal was designed to establish a government led by himself and Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen with the Khmer Rouge excluded.

It would be impossible to achieve peace without the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, who form the military backbone of a U.N.-seated three-party resistance coalition headed by the prince, the former Cambodian monarch added.

Prince Sihanouk also said that he would not accept a settlement in which he would become head of state with Mr. Hun Sen as premier in an interim government as this could prejudice the final form of government in Cambodia, the Japanese spokesman said.

Mr. Nakayama reiterated Japan's desire to see a global settlement, and its position that it would not resume aid to Cambodia until such a solution were reached.

The conference opened here at the end of July with the foreign ministers of almost 20 countries attending.

But key players such as U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze did not return for the final session opening Monday because no solution has been reached, largely due to disagreements over a Khmer Rouge role in an interim administration.

Japan was "not too optimistic" about the outcome of the conference, due to end Wednesday, but had decided to send its foreign minister for the final session because it wanted to take every opportunity to contribute to finding a peaceful solution in Cambodia, the Japanese spokesman said.

Mr. Narayama also had talks before the conference reopened Monday with Mr. Dumas and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, and was due to meet Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shiqing, heading the Chinese delegation in the absence of Mr. Qian, later in the day.

### 'Indefinite Recess' Reported as Possibility

BK2908014989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
29 Aug 89 p 2

[By Kawi Chongkittawon in Paris]

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers yesterday agreed to call for an "indefinite recess" to the Paris international conference on Cambodia if Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime fail to agree upon a last-minute compromise on the Cambodian dispute, an ASEAN official said.

The official said that the scenario was more likely that the Paris ministerial meeting which was opened yesterday afternoon would end up in a deadlock.

In that case, ASEAN ministers will push for a recess on grounds that both Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime are not ready for a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem, he said.

The "common strategy" was reached during an informal meeting of the ministers before the opening of the ministerial session of the Paris conference.

ASEAN agreed, he said, that the international conference should be closed tomorrow with a short two-paragraph statement.

In the statement, participants of the Paris conference would express their gratitude to the French government for hosting the meetings and note that the time was not ripe for a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem. Hence, the conference should be adjourned indefinitely, according to the draft statement that the ASEAN ministers will propose.

The official said the ASEAN ministers came to the conclusion following an assessment that Vietnam and Phnom Penh were seeking to have the conference end with a partial settlement.

The ministers agreed that the terse statement, which was first informally proposed by Prince Sihanouk, would be the best way to sustain the hope to achieve a comprehensive solution and ensure that the peace talks would be reconvened in the future.

In an earlier meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Nakayama Tara, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila also stressed this point saying that both Vietnam and Cambodia have not given any serious thought to a comprehensive solution to the problem.

At the opening ceremony, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said that the meeting today would have to

address five key issues—UN roles in the international control mission to monitor Vietnamese military pullout, the question of "recent Vietnamese settlers", the use of the term "genocides", modalities of a ceasefire, and national reconstruction of Cambodia after a political settlement.

Before the opening ceremony, participants tried in vain to find a compromise formula to save the conference from breaking apart.

Conference sources said the ministers need to further work out acceptable agreement on four major issues, which have marred the month-long international conference, which began on July 30.

The sources said during the meeting between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and ASEAN delegates, Sihanouk suggested that there should be a continued dialogue among the Cambodian groups to continue the momentum.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on Sunday said that Malaysia, which has an experience in organizing meetings among various Cambodian factions could host the four-party meeting. There have not been any official proposal or reaction on this matter.

A Thai delegate said this idea would be discussed in a meeting among ASEAN ministers.

For three weeks, participants were unable to overcome their difference over the term "genocide" and the issue of "Vietnamese settlers." These two issues basically pitch ASEAN and the resistance against Indochina and Phnom Penh government.

Indochina wants to use "genocide" to describe the atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge while ASEAN said the UN-version of "universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past" should be adopted.

The majority of participants want to see the international control body placed under the UN, but Indochina and Phnom Penh government want the peace forces under the international conference. Another issue of Vietnamese settlers also helped bog down the conference.

The report submitted Wednesday to the conference by Ahmed Rafiuddeen, special representative of the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, of the UN fact-finding team was not considered by the conference due to the deadlock of the issue of auspices of an international peace forces.

### Thais Urge UN Monitoring of SRV Pullout

BK2908020989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
29 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] The Thai government believes a UN-sponsored international control mechanism [ICM] should be established in Cambodia to monitor the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops even if the warring Cambodian factions

are unable to reach a power-sharing agreement, the government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said yesterday.

He said if the Paris international conference succeeded in agreeing upon a UN-sponsored ICM, it would be a positive step towards a political settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

"Thailand is playing a key role in efforts to break the Cambodian deadlock and we believe we can score some achievements," Suwit said.

Asean and its Western allies have called for an ICM under UN auspices but the Soviet Union and the Indochinese countries have refused to accept the UN role because the UN still recognizes the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea led by former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Suwit's statement indicated that the Thai government may accept a partial settlement on condition that it leads to the resolution of the internal conflict between the Phnom Penh administration and the resistance coalition at a later stage. Vietnam has set late September as the deadline to withdraw the rest of its troops from Cambodia, with or without a comprehensive political settlement.

Foreign Ministers of Asean nations, Indochinese countries and other participating countries are now holding a crucial series of meetings in Paris to try to wrap up a peace deal for Cambodia. The meetings are scheduled to be concluded tomorrow and the prospect is now dim that the rival parties and assisting countries will be able to settle the major differences, particularly the power-sharing between the battling Cambodian forces by the end of the conference.

The stalemate apparently prompted Prince Sihanouk to resign last Saturday as head of his FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] faction, one of the three resistance forces battling government and Vietnamese troops inside Cambodia.

Commenting on Sihanouk's move designed to increase room for manoeuvring, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said, "Sihanouk has quit and resumed his position in the resistance coalition from time to time and therefore I don't take his move too seriously".

"I know that every party concerned is trying its best to help the warring Cambodian factions reach a compromise. But unless they (Cambodian factions) bury the hatchet, there is nothing others can do to bring peace to Cambodia," he said.

Despite the stalemate, the premier said that the government will continue to monitor developments inside Cambodia to see whether Vietnamese troops are really withdrawn from the country next month.

He said that Thailand will not give up and may have to review its tactics in the sustained efforts to tackle the problem.

"We are determined to bring peace to Cambodia as soon as possible," he said.

—A Social Action [SAP] MP [Member of Parliament] said that a team of Thai MPs will visit Cambodia next month at the invitation of the vice president of the Cambodian National Assembly to observe the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

Maj Siphon Wichitworasan (SAP, Nakhon Phanom), a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, told reporters that a team of committee members yesterday decided to visit the Thai-Cambodian and Cambodian-Vietnamese frontiers from September 21-26.

About 20 MPs will join the observation trip, he said.

He said this was the second invitation by the National Assembly to observe the withdrawal. Parliament President Wan Chansu gave the first invitation on August 18, according to Sipanom.

Phiraphan Phalusuk (Democrat, Yasothon), another committee member, said that a delegation of Swedish legislators called on Thai MPs yesterday and exchanged views on the latest developments in the Cambodian problem.

He said the Swedish were interested to see whether the Vietnamese would keep their promise to withdraw from Cambodia by the end of next month. If Sweden is convinced of the reality of the military withdrawal, it will resume humanitarian and economic assistance to Phnom Penh, the Swedish MPs were quoted as saying.

### Peace Talks on Cambodia Reopen in Paris

#### No 'Breakthrough' Seen

OW2808143089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1349 GMT  
28 Aug 89

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Paris, Aug. 28 KYODO—Three days of Cambodian peace talks started here Monday with no prospects of a breakthrough in sight, making it necessary to convene yet another round of negotiations to finalize the peace process to end the 11-year-old war in the Indochina country.

There are no major documents or agreements to be signed at the negotiations, diplomatic sources here said.

France is preparing a diplomatic statement in a bid to save its face as host to the peace talks, the sources said, but added it will be no more than a summary of the discussions.

"The French are really trying hard to assure delegates that the conference was not a failure, saying it was worthwhile," one of the sources said.

Conspicuously, however, foreign ministers of the United States, the Soviet Union and China are staying away

from a new round of peace talks, because they reportedly saw no progress in the month-long working level negotiations that preceded the follow-up session.

The first round of the ministerial conference, held near here July 30-August 1, set up three working committees and one special committee to work out details of the peace plan. In an opening statement, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, the chairman of the meeting, admitted that the three working committees have failed to submit "substantially concrete reports" which could be used to prepare a draft final document for an overall political solution to the problem.

He also said "numerous" obstacles still remain to be overcome.

Even shortly before the start of peace talks Monday afternoon, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman would not give a list [of] delegates who would represent the Soviet Union and the United Nations.

The United States has sent Assistant Secretary of State Robert Solomon, and Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing represents China in the peace talks.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar attended the first full session in a private capacity.

Sources close to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), meanwhile, predicted that the peace talks, co-chaired by France and Indonesia, will be adjourned until more positive factors come out to achieve a political settlement of the regional conflict.

"There is a general feeling that the negotiations should be recessed for at least a few months," one of the sources said.

The source said the peace negotiations should have been better prepared, organized and coordinated. With pessimism prevailing as to the results of the conference, foreign ministers from the six ASEAN countries—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—met over lunch in a last-minute strategy session, ASEAN sources said.

They all support the coalition of Cambodian resistance forces led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which has been fighting Vietnam's occupational army deployed there since early 1979.

Sihanouk, tipped to become president of Cambodia when peace has been restored there, held talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama separately Monday morning.

The former monarch also met Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and Singapore Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng Sunday night.

### Dumas Addresses Conference

AU2808153289 Paris AFP in English 1444 GMT  
28 Aug 89

[Text] Paris, Aug 28 (AFP)—Five areas of fundamental disagreement have prevented the month-old international conference on Cambodia from reaching accord on a final resolution, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said Monday.

Mr. Dumas was addressing delegates as he opened the last phase of the conference, in the absence of the foreign ministers of key players, notably the United States, the Soviet Union and China.

Urging them to work for "compromise," Mr. Dumas asked speakers to confine their remarks to five "major obstacles" which had obstructed the work of four working groups set up at the end of the initial ministerial session on August 2.

First was the role of the United Nations, in particular in a proposed international control mechanism to monitor the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia next month.

Second was "the organisation of a cease fire and the means of enforcing it".

Third was reference in a final resolution to the "genocide" perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge during their almost four years of rule in Cambodia before the Vietnamese ousted them in 1979.

The fourth obstacle was reference to "foreign settlers in Cambodia, in particular Vietnamese settlers", Mr. Dumas said.

Lastly, the "essential question on which all else probably depends," was national reconciliation.

The Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, the main military force of the three-part resistance, had objected to the use of the word "genocide", while insisting on reference to the one million armed Vietnamese settlers which the resistance alleges will remain in Cambodia after the Vietnamese Army leaves.

The Hanoi-installed Phnom Penh administration wants the word "genocide" included, and refuses an important role for the United Nations so long as the resistance keeps Cambodia's seat in the U.N. General Assembly.

The fundamental obstacle to national reconciliation is whether the Khmer Rouge are permitted to join a transitional government preparing elections in Cambodia.

### Liu Shuqing Urges Sincerity

OW2908060189 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0532 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] Paris, August 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing today expressed disappointment at there having been no agreement reached on key

issues at the month-long international conference on Cambodia and called for more efforts and sincerity to produce positive results.

Liu made the remarks this afternoon at the opening session of the second ministerial meeting of the Paris conference, which will end on Wednesday.

"Over the past month," he said, "we have done enormous work and painstaking efforts at the conference.

"Though we cannot say that all our efforts have come to nothing, it is disappointing to see no agreement reached on some important issues," he said.

Liu once again urged Vietnam to show its sincerity if it really wants to solve the Cambodian problem.

He said, "Since the Cambodia issue is the making of the country which invaded Cambodia by its armed forces, today, the settlement of the Cambodian question depends on the sincerity of that country.

"So long as it has sincerity, the problems we are facing at this conference would not be difficult to solve. Therefore, the attitude of that country is crucial and the key to the settlement of the issue is in their pocket," he said.

The Paris conference, which opened on July 30 with the participation of 23 delegations from 19 countries and the United Nations, has been deadlocked on 4 key issues, including the role of the United Nations in overseeing the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the setting up of a quadripartite interim government, and the question of Vietnamese settlers.

"It is our view that, among the few difficult problems, the crucial ones are: How to supervise the genuine and complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and establish a quadripartite interim coalition government under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in the transitional period," Liu said.

"Other matters," he added, "we think, are relatively easy to be dealt with once these two most difficult issues are resolved."

Liu reaffirmed China's support for Sihanouk's proposal for an interim coalition government. "We believe that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's proposal is fair, reasonable, realistic, and workable. We therefore support his proposal," he said.

"Meanwhile," he added, "we are not against discussions of other formulas."

However, Liu emphasized that any solution to the arrangement concerning an interim government during the transitional period must reflect the principles of a four-party coalition and the leadership of Sihanouk.

"This is the only way to demonstrate the spirit of national reconciliation, ensure peace in Cambodia and create favourable conditions for free and fair elections in future," he said.

"All those who have come to Paris in hope of seeing peace truly restored in Cambodia and who have the sincere desire to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodia issue must give serious thought to this question.

"Ever since its arrival in Paris," he said, "the Chinese delegation has been making tireless efforts for the success of the conference.

"We hope that all of us participating in this ministerial meeting will jointly render our best efforts to make the international conference a success," he said.

### Ministers Meet in Attempt To Break 'Deadlock'

BK2908012089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0115 GMT  
29 Aug 89

[By Robert Holloway]

[Text] Paris, Aug 29 (AFP)—Ministers from 13 countries held meetings late into the night Monday to save the Cambodia peace conference in Paris.

The deadlock was spelled out to the ministers who turned up for the closing session of month old conference by Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister and conference co-chairman.

He told delegates that the four committees set up at the first ministerial session on August 1 had been unable to draft a final resolution for the conference which is to close Wednesday.

The U.S., British and Chinese foreign ministers and the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who all attended the first meeting, stayed away this time.

But as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, with France, the support of those countries would be essential for the United Nations to play any peacekeeping role in Cambodia after Vietnam ends its 10-year-old military occupation next month.

French officials said that if the conference meeting failed to bridge the gap between the Vietnamese installed government in Phnom Penh and the Cambodian resistance coalition, no new gathering could be organised before the Vietnamese troop withdrawal set for September 26.

Ministers at the three-and-a-half hour closed meeting, said they had agreed that a partial solution would be worse than no solution at all.

Echoing the line taken by Singapore, Vietnam's biggest opponent within the six member Association of Southeast Asian Nations, conference sources said ministers wanted to avoid "an Afghanistan type solution" where an occupying power was allowed to withdraw from a costly military adventure leaving a civil war behind.

Mr. Dumas identified five "major difficulties" of which the biggest was :national reconciliation".

Conference sources said the resistance coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, again insisted that all the three resistance factions, including the Khmer Rouge, must take part in any transitional government.

Hun Sen, leader of the Hanoi-backed administration in Phnom Penh, again said that a provisional government was unnecessary.

Mr. Hun Sen also demanded that the conference refer in its final resolution to the "genocide" committed by the Khmer Rouge when it ruled Cambodia between 1975 and 1979, when the Vietnamese Army invaded.

The Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans seemed to speak for Western delegates at least when he told reporters that the biggest obstacle to agreement was "lack of confidence" between the Cambodian factions.

But Mr. Hun Sen—perhaps unwittingly—revealed the balance of force between the rival factions when he said that the conference could not be described as "either a success or a failure since we have time."

Time is one commodity which Prince Sihanouk and his conservative resistance ally, ex-Premier Son Sann, do not have.

Experts at the conference as observers said that Western nations and the rich non-communist countries of Southeast Asia were becoming impatient.

The experts said that if diplomatic efforts do not succeed before the Vietnamese withdrawal, the West and Cambodia's non-communist neighbours will make a virtue of necessity and quickly come to terms with Phnom Penh.

### Talks Fail To Produce Compromise

AU2908113789 Paris AFP in English 1131 GMT  
29 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Paris, Aug 29 (AFP)—Last-minute efforts to save the international conference on Cambodia have failed to produce any compromise by the warring factions, and a comprehensive settlement can be ruled out, sources at the closing session said.

The French and Indonesian foreign ministers, the conference co-chairmen, met Tuesday morning with Hun Sen, head of the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian resistance.

All delegates were invited to a working lunch before the resumption of the final ministerial session, which opened Monday.

But one Western delegate, who asked not be identified, said "no comprehensive deal is on offer here".

"Even if there is a miraculous change of heart, there is no time" to work out a settlement before the month-long proceedings end Wednesday, he said.

Sources in several delegations concurred that there had been no perceptible move towards compromise by any of the four Cambodian parties during separate meetings Monday night.

The meetings, also involving the two other resistance factions, the Khmer Rouge and the conservative Khmer People's National Liberation Front, were proposed by French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas.

Mr. Dumas had earlier told delegates that four committees set up by the foreign ministers of 18 countries at the start of the conference had been unable to complete a final declaration.

Because of the lack of progress, the Soviet, Chinese, U.S. and British foreign ministers stayed away from Monday's session.

Mr. Dumas nevertheless stressed that some agreement had been reached in the committees, and he urged delegates to seek to recover "the impulse of the initial session".

Some delegation sources said Tuesday that a final declaration containing 10 points of agreement might be issued.

Participants conceded that there had been "a fairly strong move" Monday in favour of a suggestion by Mr. Hun Sen that a fact-finding mission visit Cambodia to test resistance allegations that one million armed Vietnamese settler would remain after Vietnam ends its 10-year military occupation of Cambodia next month.

The dispute over the settlers is one of five "major difficulties" which Mr. Dumas identified as obstacle to agreement in the committees.

But, the participants said, Mr. Hun Sen's proposal was "made in the void", since a fact-finding team could be sent to Cambodia only in the context of a comprehensive accord.

The biggest stumbling block before such an accord, Mr. Dumas said, was the failure of the four Cambodian parties to agree on "national reconciliation".

Several ministers said on leaving Monday's session here that most delegates agreed that there should be a comprehensive settlement or none at all. But one participant, speaking personally, commented Tuesday that "while the need for a comprehensive settlement is as great as it was when the conference began, we are in a different game now."

When ministers reconvened Tuesday afternoon, they would decide "whether the conference ends quietly now or whether it continues in some other form," he said.

**Liu Shuqing Warns of Escalation in Cambodia**

OW2908110489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT  
29 Aug 89

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Paris, Aug. 29 KYODO—Fighting in Cambodia will intensify if international peace negotiations now under way here break down, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing said Tuesday.

"We should try harder to make the talks successful," Liu was quoted as saying in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama.

Nobody would benefit from escalation of the war, Liu added, according to Japanese sources.

Nakayama and Liu are here to represent their countries at the three-day negotiations which started Monday.

Conference sources said they are pessimistic about the possibility of the second round of international peace talks producing an overall political solution to the 11-year-old war in the Indochina country.

While China has been supplying arms to the Khmer Rouge, the most powerful among three anti-Vietnam guerrilla groups, Japan is morally supporting the resistance movement led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

China said it will continue its military aid to the Khmer Rouge until the Cambodian problem has been settled through negotiations.

Vietnam said all of its troops in Cambodia will be pulled out by September 26, raising concern that the fighting between the guerrilla forces and troops of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government may escalate.

**Reasons for Sihanouk Resignation Analyzed**

BK2908005689 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
29 Aug 89 p 1

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk's decision to resign from the leadership of his nationalist group apparently stems from attempts to overthrow his son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS).

Ever since July, before the start of the International Conference on Cambodia, a small group of Paris-based Sihanoukists has tried to overthrow the young prince.

According to a reliable diplomatic source in Paris, the dissenting faction, led by several members of the Khek family, saw Prince Ranariddh as an obstacle to their own ambition.

Frequent disputes emerged during the conference as delegates from the FUNCINPEC [National United

Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] battled for top positions in the various commissions.

Said another Western source: "It was a battle for nothing, fought at a safe distance from the Cambodian battlefield".

A couple of weeks ago, in Paris, Prince Sihanouk told his supporters from the United National Front for a Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) that if they did not stop quarrelling he would resign as their president.

The FUNCINPEC—from its French acronym—was launched in March 1981 from Pyongyang by Prince Sihanouk himself. The Sihanoukist Army was also officially founded in 1981.

As pressure from the international community mounted for Prince Sihanouk and Khmer People's National Liberation Front leader Son Sann to join hands with the Khmer Rouge in a larger coalition, the prince felt the need to organise the informal movement started by his supporters in 1979.

The FUNCINPEC has branches in various Western countries and in Japan.

But the most important branch is obviously the "domestic" one, based either along the Thai-Cambodian border or inside Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk has little consideration for those he often described as "bistro-resistants"—Cambodians who fight the war and plot against each other from the terraces of the cafes of Paris.

While Prince Ranariddh has not been spared criticism, he is widely credited with the reconstruction of the ANS, which is now the second largest force of the resistance.

Prince Sihanouk's resignation from the FUNCINPEC presidency will change little in his present status as one of the key players of the Cambodian drama, nor should it affect the fate of the International Conference in Paris.

Prince Sihanouk remains president of Democratic Kampuchea, and as the Paris conference appears doomed to failure, he will, certainly, continue to play a crucial role in the near future.

The new presidents of the FUNCINPEC are Sihanouk's wife, Princess Monique, and General Nhiek Tioulong.

Born in 1910, a former provincial governor and later a minister from 1937 to 1962, Nhiek Tioulong a year later became inspector-general of the Armed Forces and was appointed commander-in-chief of the Royal Cambodian Army in 1966.

After the coup that overthrew Sihanouk in 1970, Nhiek Tioulong went into exile in France while remaining

Sihanouk's faithful supporter. He was president of the executive committee of the FUNCINPEC.

## Japan

### Kaifu Expresses Hopes for Upcoming U.S. Visit

OW2808163589 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] At a meeting with government and Liberal Democratic Party leaders today, Prime Minister Kaifu discussed his first visit to the United States, which will begin tomorrow. He expressed his view that he wants to confirm the further development of reliable relations between Japan and the United States during his first meeting with President Bush. At today's meeting, he said that he would meet with President Bush on 3 September and that he wants to have a calm dialogue at the meeting. He hopes to confirm that Japan-U.S. relations are the pillar of our nation's foreign policy and that reliable relations between the two nations should be further developed in the future. He added that he wants to discuss building global cooperation between the two nations in regard to resolving the environmental issue.

### Foreign Ministry Official on U.S. Bases, JSP

OW2808153389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1506 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—Japan's security commitments with the United States could still be maintained under a Socialist-led government, a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official indicated Monday.

The remarks by Yukio Okamoto, director of the ministry's First North America Division, came in connection with a possible win by the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] over the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in the next general election.

"In order to carry on the commitments the Japanese Government has made to the U.S. the JSP would have to change in many respects," Okamoto said.

"And the JSP, in fact, is reconsidering its policies in many respects," Okamoto told foreign correspondents in a briefing on Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's visit to North America and Mexico this week.

The official was believed to be referring to last week's JSP policy statement that the neutrality-espousing party would not immediately seek the disbandment of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) and the removal of U.S. military personnel and bases from Japanese soil if it came to power in an opposition coalition.

Okamoto's remarks were drawn out by a question over whether the U.S. should tone down its pressure on Japan over trade matters to avoid contributing to a JSP victory at the polls.

The leftist opposition party takes a stronger protectionist line than the conservative LDP.

The LDP is now awkwardly caught between trying to soothe tension with the country's main overseas ally

while not stirring up further voter resentment in advance of elections for the all powerful Lower House of the Japanese legislature, the House of Representatives.

Okamoto asserted that domestic political turmoil has no major influence on Kaifu's U.S. visit, though other officials have said Japanese assurances on the future of bilateral security arrangements will be high on the order of priority in Washington.

"There is no consideration on our part as to what the Socialists would be doing," Okamoto said, adding, "Mr Kaifu will not be visiting these countries for the sake of boosting his image."

Kaifu will leave Japan's political turmoil behind on Wednesday when he departs on a 12-day journey to the U.S., Mexico and Canada.

"The first and foremost purpose of the visit is to establish credible working relations with leaders of these three countries," Okamaoto said.

"Of course, we are aware of some journalistic comments that Mr Kaifu is quite new to the diplomatic scene and his performance will be watched carefully when he meets with foreign leaders," the official said.

But Okamoto asserted that Kaifu is fully primed and capable of handling himself. "The basic line of policy he represents is very steadfast," he said.

Okamaoto said that both the government and the ruling party are united in their complete support of Kaifu.

"So we have no doubt or concern whatsoever as to the capability of Prime Minister Kaifu to carry on his agenda and, in reflection, his performance will erase any such concerns domestically," he predicted.

"It's no secret that Mr Kaifu is not a leader of any particular faction and that he is not seen by the Japanese mass media as one of the most powerful people in the LDP," the official acknowledged.

But he pointed out that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was able to effectively execute his policies despite similar initial media commentary as to his lack of a strong factional base in the LDP.

Okamoto said that Kaifu will likely be well-received by the American public owing to his relative "youth, energy, accessibility and caring personality."

He said Kaifu should have no problem establishing a personal rapport with U.S. President George Bush as his personal values are in line with Bush's call for a "gentler and kinder nation."

**Kaifu Rejects Possibility of Dissolving House**

OW2908062589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0600 GMT  
29 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu Tuesday said there is no chance he will dissolve the House of Representatives for a general election, but a senior official of his ruling party urged party members to prepare for an early election.

Kaifu told reporters at his official residence he has no intention of dissolving the lower house as he is preoccupied with his visit to the United States, an extraordinary Diet session to be convened toward the end of September and the consumption tax.

Meanwhile, Ichiro Ozawa, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), told a party executive meeting LDP members should be prepared for an early dissolution of the lower house.

On Monday, former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru predicted an early dissolution of the chamber at the annual meeting of junior members of the LDP's largest faction, headed by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Ozawa's remarks are expected to accelerate the political atmosphere for an early general election, political analysts said.

**Business Leaders Urge Kaifu To Carry Out Reform**

OW2808223189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1413 GMT  
28 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—Japanese business leaders, including Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), Monday called on Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to carry out political reform resolutely.

The business leaders made the request when they met the new prime minister at the first meeting of the newly formed friendship promotion club, Yojukai, made up of Kaifu and leaders of the six major Japanese federations of business organizations and corporate executives.

The leaders said the entire Japanese business community would support Kaifu.

The executives asked the prime minister not to be hasty in revising the consumption tax, but to listen to popular opinion before studying the possible revision of the tax.

Kaifu said that the proposed political reform would be resolutely carried out next year.

**LDP Agree Not To Present Tax Amendment Bills**

OW2908034389 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] Chairman Mitsuzuka of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Policy Research Council and Finance Minister Hashimoto held a meeting today. The two confirmed that although the government and the LDP will vigorously work on amendments to the consumption tax, they are not thinking of submitting the actual amendment bills to the extraordinary Diet session this autumn.

During the meeting, Finance Minister Hashimoto said that on the part of the government, it will continue to seek the understanding of the people and promote the taking root of the consumption tax. A subcommittee of the government's tax council will conduct vigorous deliberations on the amendment of the tax in time for the drawing up of the budget for the next fiscal year.

To this, Chairman Mitsuzuka said that the LDP will gather the opinions of the various prefectural federations, and after holding a national meeting of Policy Research Council chairmen on 7 September, LDP leaders will travel to the localities and hold hearings on the revision of the consumption tax to listen fully to the people's voice and actively work on the revision. However, the LDP will insist on formulating the concrete amendments by year end as part of tax reform measures for the next fiscal year, and will not submit bills to amend the consumption tax at the extraordinary Diet session this autumn.

This was Mitsuzuka's statement. This again confirms the fact that the government and the LDP have no intention of submitting bills to amend the consumption tax to the extraordinary Diet session. Mitsuzuka plans to listen to the opinions of former prime ministers and leaders and stalwarts of the various LDP factions on the issue of revising the consumption tax this week.

**Ministry Proposes Rice Paddy Reduction**

OW2408212489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT  
24 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 24 KYODO—The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said Thursday that rice cultivation should be suspended in at least 930,000 hectares of Japan's 2.9 million hectares of rice paddies over a period of three years from fiscal 1990.

Otherwise, the ministry warned, the rice surplus will deteriorate further, in view of sagging rice consumption, increasing productivity and still huge rice stocks.

The ministry-proposed figure of 930,000 hectares not to be used for rice cultivation is well above the 770,000 hectares chosen as the target for the past three years, fiscal 1987 to 1989.

Officials said if this year's rice harvest turns out to be a bumper crop, more paddies would have to stop being used for rice cultivation.

Japanese rice farmers, dissatisfied even with the current 770,000-hectare target, raised strong objections to the ministry's new proposal.

The ministry, farmers' organizations and other interested parties will continue consultations on rice paddy reduction in order to reach a final settlement by early December, officials said.

### 1990 Budget To Exceed 67 Trillion Yen

OW2608095189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0834 GMT  
26 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO—Japan's budget for Fiscal 1990, which begins next April 1, is expected to reach 67.32 trillion yen, up 11.4 percent over the current fiscal year, Finance Ministry officials said Saturday.

The officials said general expenditures would grow a mild 3.0 percent to an estimated 35.11 trillion yen.

However, outlays for servicing national bonds would jump 37.5 percent to 16.04 trillion yen, while subsidies to local entities would rise 11.2 percent to 14.87 trillion yen, they said.

The officials added that the budget would register double-digit annual growth for the third straight year.

The Finance Ministry allowed a 1.3 trillion yen loan for public works projects with funds transferred from income from sales of stock in Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.

The government, at a cabinet session in July, set the ceiling for budget requests by ministries and agencies at 35,110.5 billion yen.

Finance Ministry officials said the balance of outstanding national bonds would reach 161 trillion yen at the end of fiscal 1989.

The government will set aside 32 percent of the income from three national taxes—income, corporate and liquor—and some revenues from consumption and tobacco taxes for subsidies to local governments.

Meanwhile, the government's fiscal and investment program for Fiscal 1990 would total 41 trillion yen, up about 27 percent over the current fiscal year.

Budget requests for public works investment would be closed August 31.

Investment for public housing projects is estimated at 6.08 trillion yen, up 19 percent, while construction of roads and municipal remodeling projects would reach 4.5 trillion yen, up 7.0 percent, the officials said.

### Labor Ministry Seeks Fund

OW2408101789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT  
24 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 24 KYODO—The Labor Ministry will submit a request for 9.38 billion yen for Fiscal 1990 to the Finance Ministry to expand a foreign trainee program and other international administrative policies, ministry officials said Thursday.

Among the total funding of international labor policies to be requested by the ministry are 1.14 billion yen for a foreign trainee program and 276 million yen for a foreign workers scheme, part of the ministry's total budgetary of 5,029,383 million yen fiscal 1990 starting April 1990.

The foreign trainee program will cover 250 trainees from China, Thailand, Mexico, Malaysia and other developing countries, the officials said.

The program aims to boost technical cooperation between Japan and developing countries, they said.

The ministry will also set up a study group to set standards by which the ministry will screen whether foreign workers are qualified to work in Japan, the officials said.

The Justice Ministry said an estimated 100,000 foreigners were working illegally in Japan as of early this year.

### Defense Budget 1 Percent of GNP

OW2508101189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT  
25 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 25 KYODO—The Defense Agency on Friday requested some 4.2 trillion yen in funding for next year, a rise of 6.35 percent over the current year, seeking new communications technology and increased naval ability in line with U.S. requests for an increased Japanese role in Asian security.

Requests for research and development funds show the highest rise, due in part to the U.S.-Japan FSX fighter development program.

The requests are for the 1990 Japanese fiscal year which begins next April 1, the 6.35 percent increase comparing with a 5.9 percent rise in the current year.

The amount is expected to push defense spending over 1 percent of GNP—previously a "ceiling" for defense outlays—for the fourth straight year. The 1 percent ceiling, introduced by Prime minister Takeo Miki in 1976, was exceeded in 1986 under then-Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Agency plans call for several new submarines and ships as part of a five-year mid-term defense program of procurements for the Self-Defense Forces (SDF). The 1990 fiscal year is the last in the program.

The 1990 requests include 136 billion yen for a second Aegis multiple-targeting system-equipped warship and 14.5 billion yen for a vessel designed for sonar detection of submarine movements.

Information gathered by this vessel would be relayed back for analysis to a new antisubmarine warfare (ASW) center being built by Japan at the U.S. naval base at Yokosuka, south of Tokyo.

The budget calls for some 14.8 billion yen toward the construction of the ASW center. Observers expect some of the information analyzed by the ASW center to be contributed to the U.S. antisubmarine detection system headquartered in Hawaii.

A greater surveillance capability is being sought for the future with requests for research funding including studies on over the horizon (OTH) radar.

The requests also seek a greater air defense capability for the naval forces. Funding for some 52 surface-to-air missiles is to be split evenly among the Air and Maritime Self-Defense Forces. Such weaponry had been the domain of the Air SDF until the current year.

The nation's mid-term program, initiated in 1986, specifies an "improved capability to protect waters around Japan and to ensure the safety of maritime traffic" as one of the objectives of the arms buildup.

The agency is seeking just over 104 billion yen for research, a 13.2 percent increase over the current year, including some 2.6 billion yen to be spent on the controversial program to develop a new Japanese fighter, the FSX. The program has been attacked by U.S. congressional critics for its proposed sharing of technology.

Other research on antitank and antiship guided missiles able to detect hidden targets and shipboard firing control equipment features optical fiber and phased array radar technology.

The budget reflects a widening of procurement sources by the Japanese military, which has in the past relied on the U.S. purchases of a high-speed hydrofoil missile-equipped craft from Italy and aircraft from Britain represent firsts for the SDF.

But the agency will be footing a larger part of the bill for U.S. forces posted in Japan. The present 75 percent share of salary and benefit payments to Japanese employees at U.S. bases is to be upped to 100 percent.

#### Defense Agency on 'PACEX' Participation

OW2508150689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1343 GMT  
25 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 25 KYODO—Japan will participate in a series of joint military exercises between the United States and its allies in the Pacific, the Defense Agency said Friday.

The Pacific exercises (PACEX) are being held over a two-month period from September.

Japan's Ground, Air and Maritime Self-Defense Forces will all take part from late September in maneuvers with U.S. forces, but only within Japanese territory.

Defense Agency officials denied criticism that taking part in the drills will violate constitutional provisions against exercising the right of collective self-defense.

Officials say Japanese participation in the drills is separate from the remainder of the exercises involving other nations, with no mutual links or integrated scenario involved.

Three U.S. aircraft carriers, including the Midway headquartered at the U.S. Yokosuka Naval Base south of Tokyo, will be involved in the maritime maneuvers, military sources said.

The GSDF [Ground Self-Defense Force] will perform separate drills with both the U.S. Army and the Marine Corps. The Air and Maritime Self-Defense Forces will integrate joint drills with their U.S. counterparts into comprehensive exercises held annually, but have yet to announce specific details of their drills.

GSDF officials say some 1,100 Japanese troops will hold drills in early October with an equivalent number of U.S. Marines arriving from their posting in Okinawa.

About 1,800 U.S. Army troops from Hawaii will drill with 1,400 GSDF soldiers during the latter half of October.

#### GSDF Reportedly Discussed 'Combined' Operations

OW2708153289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1328 GMT  
27 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—Japan's Ground Self-Defense Force [GSDF] took part in a U.S.-led multinational military meeting in March last year which reportedly discussed combined operations in the event of an emergency, according to a U.S. military magazine.

The summer issue of U.S. Army's DEFENSE FORUM this year said the meeting, sponsored by the U.S. Pacific Army and participated in by 25 nations, discussed combined operations, while other U.S. Army data said the meeting studied training necessary to promote combined operations according to regional circumstances.

The U.S. Army data said Japan, the U.S., the Philippines and South Korea took part in the meeting and talked over regional security in certain areas.

Japan's GSDF officials said combined operations were among the topics discussed at the gathering but said it was generalized in nature and not specified. They said they would confirm the facts as reported in the issue.

The GSDF has been participating as an observer since 1978 in the annual military talks which they termed a

study forum to mutually report and study management improvement in each participating nation's military.

The meeting was aimed at forming a cooperative system and promoting interoperability among the militaries in the Pacific region, which lacks a military body sharing common military strategies, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, according to U.S. military publications.

The Japanese Constitution denies the right to exercise collective defense activities in the interests of Japan.

#### PRC Asked To Confirm Vietnamese Refugee Reports

OW2508144889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT  
25 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 25 KYODO—Japan has asked China to confirm reports that some 130 Vietnamese are awaiting passage to Japan at a refugee center in southern China, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe told reporters that the Japanese request for clarification of the potentially "illegal" matter was filed on Wednesday through the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo.

The "unconfirmed" information was obtained earlier in the week by Maritime Safety Agency and immigration officials in Okinawa in the process of questioning a group of 229 Vietnamese refugees who were rescued from a boat drifting in nearby waters.

The refugees said they saw some 300 compatriots living at a fishing village some 2 kilometers south of Beihai, in Guangxi Autonomous Region, when they transited from there to Japan.

Watanabe said that if the report is true, passing the refugees on to Japan would represent "a violation of international agreements" that prohibit such practices.

The spokesman further said that if there is any truth in reports that local Vietnamese officials are actively assisting departing Vietnamese in making their way to Japan, "it is truly a grave situation."

He said that Japan will continue pressing the Vietnamese Government to deal properly with the matter.

Watanabe hinted that Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama may press the issue if he gets the chance to meet with his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach in Paris at an international conference on Kampuchean peace set for August 28-31.

#### Chinese Found Among Vietnamese Refugees

OW2808223389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1453 GMT  
28 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—Six Chinese nationals have been put under the immigration authorities' custody for illegally entering Japan by disguising themselves as boat people from Vietnam, the authorities said Monday.

The six—four men and two women—found among a group of 107 Vietnamese refugees who arrived in Japan in a boat in late May, will be deported to their homeland under an international agreement, the Justice Ministry's Immigration Control Bureau said.

The authorities are taking the unusual measure in an effort to cope with the influx of boat people from Vietnam.

A Chinese woman studying in Japan reported to the bureau that her husband mixed with 107 Vietnamese who arrived at Biryō Island, Nagasaki, May 29 by boat after drifting in their escape from Vietnam, the authorities said.

An investigation launched from the tipoff found six in the refugee group to be Chinese, the bureau officials said.

The Chinese, from Fujian Province and other places in southern China, confessed they posed as boat people from Vietnam in order to obtain jobs in Japan, the officials said.

The officials retracted the landing permits for the six Chinese men and took them under their custody as illegal entrants last Friday, they said.

The bureau plans to deport the Chinese following extradition negotiations with the Chinese Government.

The authorities, thinking more Chinese may be mixed up with Vietnamese refugees, have questioned four boat people.

The Justice Ministry, in collaboration with the Foreign Ministry, is checking the nationalities of 24 groups of 1,909 boat people who came to Japan between January 4 and August 23, because they found some questionable cases in which Vietnamese-made goods were included in their possessions, they said.

An agreement reached at an international conference in Geneva this June called for deportation of boat people not officially recognized as such in the signatory countries' screening.

Foreigners entering Japan by disguising themselves as Vietnamese refugees will be extradited under the international convention, the authorities said.

In reference to the Chinese, Chief Cabinet Secretary Mayumi Moriyama said the government will accord

different treatment to refugees with Vietnamese nationality from those with other nationalities.

### 203 Vietnamese Refugees Found

OW280804428 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT  
28 Aug 89

[Text] Nagasaki, Aug. 28 KYODO—A wooden ship carrying 203 Vietnamese refugees was observed off southwestern Japan on Monday morning. Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) officials reported.

The officials said a Japanese fishing boat spotted the eight-ton refugee boat about 95 kilometers west of the Goto Islands in Nagasaki Prefecture at around 8:40 a.m. and reported its presence to the agency.

The agency immediately sent the patrol boat Genkai to the scene and the Genkai reported there were 172 men and 31 women on board the ship.

There were no injured or sick persons among the refugees, the officials said.

Since the end of May, a total of 10 refugee boats carrying 1,408 people have arrived in the southwestern Japan prefectures of Nagasaki and Okinawa.

The new arrivals are to be taken to the Omura Refugee Reception Center in Omura, Nagasaki Prefecture, where 654 refugees, more than three times the center's accommodation capacity, are staying at present.

### South Korea Agrees to Silk Import Quota

OW2808091589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0642 GMT  
28 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 KYODO—Japan and South Korea have agreed to retain Japan's import quota for raw silk at 5,500 bales (60 kilograms per bale) for 1989, unchanged from last year, Korean Foreign Ministry announced Monday.

In bilateral negotiations which started in April, the two governments also agreed to keep this year's import quota for silk fabric unchanged at 5.95 million square meters.

Japan agreed to increase the quota for silk thread by 10 percent to 6,800 bales, officials said.

### Firms To Set Bottom Prices for Chips in EC

OW1808054289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0450 GMT  
18 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 18 KYODO—Six Japanese semiconductor makers have agreed with the European Community (EC) to set minimum prices on dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips to be sold in the region, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Friday.

The five-year accord came after negotiations between the EC Commission and NEC Corp., Toshiba Corp., Hitachi

Ltd., Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Fujitsu Ltd. And Texas Instruments Japan Ltd., ministry officials said.

The development caps a Japan-EC semiconductor trade dispute that began in February 1987 when the EC Commission began an antidumping probe into semiconductor chips made and sold by the six firms in response to a complaint filed by European manufacturers.

Under the agreement, the six Japanese companies will comply with low-end prices to be fixed every quarter based on average production costs plus a margin of some 5 percent over a five-year period, the officials said.

Industry sources said five other Japanese chip suppliers not involved in the antidumping investigation—Matsushita Electric Works Ltd., Sharp Corp., Sanyo Electric Co., Oki Electric Industry Co. And Minebea Co.—are expected to join the agreement.

They said the latest move may herald an era of managed trade in semiconductor products, citing the September 1986 semiconductor agreement between Japan and the United States as already serving to control chip supplies in the world market.

The Japan-U.S. accord calls for Japan to stop dumping chips in the world market and increase the foreign share of its own chip market.

### April-June Industrial Output Shows Zero Growth

OW2508083889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT  
25 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 25 KYODO—Japan's industrial output in the April-June period this year remained flat from the previous quarter, but industries are eager for increased production toward the latter part of the year, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Friday.

In the January-March period this year, industrial production rose a seasonally-adjusted 3.1 percent compared with the October-December period last year, when it saw a gain of 1.8 percent.

A MITI official said the zero growth in the latest quarterly production was mainly a reaction to the previous quarter's impressive rise and cited sluggish-than-expected export shipments as a contributing factor.

A sharp rise in inventory buildup of manufactured goods in the preceding months was also seen as another reason.

The official said that manufacturers stockpiled goods in anticipation of heavy shipments ahead, but the trend will likely be reversed as stored products are shipped out.

The production index stood at 119.4 against the base of 100 for 1985. Shipments also leveled off with the index marking 119.8.

The inventory index surged 4.9 percent to 106.7, following a 0.4 decline in the preceding quarter.

Commenting on the production trend in the second quarter, the official said shipments of nondurable goods, particularly alcoholic beverages, fell sharply in a stark contrast to rising shipments of automobile and other durable products.

Shipments of alcoholic beverages and automobiles were both affected by the broad tax reform instituted in Fiscal 1989, including the introduction of the consumption tax which started in April, the official said.

Additionally, consumption of goods and services is gaining further strength due to growing domestic economy. More people are traveling abroad and are using leisure-related facilities at home, the official said.

The ministry, in a separate report on the production trend issued on Friday, said the output of caustic soda hit a record 3.5 million tons in 1988.

Heavy domestic demand along with increasing exports encouraged domestic producers to step up production last year, the official said.

The latest available data showed Japan was the fourth largest producer of caustic soda in 1987, following the U.S., West Germany and the Soviet Union. Also, the production of cast-metals for use in automobiles registered a record 6.3 million tons last year.

The average pace of yearly increase in cast-metal production for the past eight years exceeded that of automobile output, the official said. The production growth for cast-metals averaged 2.3 percent against 1.8 percent for autos.

The production of petrochemical products, paper/p脉ps, ceramics and electric machinery in the second quarter of this year was notably higher, the official said.

## Mongolia

### Oldzboy Lauds Batmonh's Asia-Pacific Initiative

OW2408235689 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0810 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] At the recent half-centennial meeting of the Halhin Gol war, Mongolian President Batmonh has put forward a new initiative on creating a mechanism of dialogue among states in the northeastern part of the Asia-Pacific Region.

Commenting on it, Deputy Foreign Minister of Mongolia Oldzboy said that Mongolia, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, South Korea, Japan, Canada, and the United States of America belong to this group of states and have a huge influence as regards [words indistinct].

Three nuclear powers and 6 out of 10 highly developed states of the world are situated in this part of the region. The establishment of multilateral ties among these states

in trade, economic, cultural, humanitarian spheres is the main topic of this latest Mongolian initiative.

The final aim of this proposal is to promote the strengthening of peace, security, and all-round cooperation in this area, noted the minister.

### Economist Writes on Standard of Living

OW2808003289 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII  
in Russian 5 Feb 89 p 4

[Article by economist B. Batmonh: "Minimum Standard of Living, or What We Know about the Population's Standard of Living"]

[Text] **How do we live: Do we live better or worse than our country's last generation or peoples of other countries?** Everyone, in any case, or the majority of people may think about this question. Unfortunately, official statistical data, which deals with this topic, are published, moderately speaking, very seldom. This situation is explained by the following reasons in our view. First, we do not conduct scientific research on the population's standard of living. We simply do not know what differences exist between groups in the population—those sufficiently provided for and those who are relatively poor. Second, numerous statistical data, such as national income per capita, real and monetary incomes of the population, the level of average monthly wages, and so forth are considered a secret and not published in the press for some reasons. Third, our statisticians do not calculate a number of major and important indices, which characterizes the people's standard of living. These include the following: the gross national product index per capita (in accordance with the methods adopted in international statistics), cost of living index, and so forth. Due to these facts, no sufficient comparison of our data to international ones is conducted.

What has been done toward solving society's social problems over the past 3 years?

### Some Results

I would like to emphasize the party's continuously increasing social orientation toward economic policy, which is expressed in the constantly increasing investment in social spheres. For example, capital investments into nonproduction sphere development exceeded the amount forecast by the 1986-88 Long-Term Plan by more than 270 million tugriks in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan period. Questions on social development for labor collectives and rural workers are presently given first priority, but not seen as a matter of secondary importance as it was in the past.

What, indeed, has been done over the past 3 years? Since 1987, the minimum pension for agricultural organizations (AO) members has increased by more than 30 percent. The cost of electric power used by the population was reduced by 28.6 percent and this increased the population's monetary income by 16 million tugriks.

Since the second half of 1988, the wages of some groups of workers, who work mainly in rural areas, in the health care system, preschool children's organizations, public catering, and retail trade organizations were increased. Teachers-instructors for the vocational education schools also saw a wage increase.

The residential problem is acute. What, indeed, is being done to solve it? More than 690,000 meters of dwelling space were commissioned in 1986-88. This is a 50 percent increase against the corresponding period of the last 5-year plan period. Long-term credits for individual construction of residential houses are granted and construction materials are sold at reduced prices to the population. In 1988 alone, long-term credits granted to the population for housing construction totaled 24 million tugriks. The population received an additional 14.7 million tugriks, this being the sum economized as a result of the reduced prices for construction materials.

Construction of social and cultural projects in rural areas is expanding. In 1988, 25 centers for everyday services were commissioned in somons. More than 120 new subcenters and outlets, which provide everyday services, have also been established.

The production of various kinds of goods needed by animal breeders was organized. Consumer goods for rural workers, in particular for animal breeders, are being imported.

In Eastern and Gobi aymags, 19,300 square meters of residential housing has been commissioned. This provided housing for 44.3 percent of employees and specialists.

Notwithstanding the rather high rate in population growth, the 1988 national income produced per capita increased by 7.5 percent when compared to 1985 and real incomes grew by 6 percent. State budget assets directed toward financing social and cultural measures increased by 20.8 percent over this period. Thus, we can speak of a certain increase in indices, which characterize the people's standard of living.

### We Cannot Escape the Problems

However, there are still numerous questions that urgently need to be solved, notwithstanding those measures that have already been undertaken to raise the people's standard of living. First of all, the average wage of workers and employees virtually did not change over the past few years. There is a certain difference in incomes of various groups of the population.

What is the problem? People's standard of living greatly depend on the nation's economic potential and the level of economic development, and even on its traditions and customs.

The country's national income, which is distributed between the consumption fund and the accumulation fund, is the main source for the growth of the well-being

of the population. However, expenditures from the national income exceeds the produced national income by approximately 30 percent. This means that our society's expanded reproduction is, to a great extent, maintained at the expense of foreign assets received as long-term loans and other forms of aid. On the other hand, the produced national income over the past 3 years did not reach the planned level due to the frustration of the net output plan in agriculture and, in certain individual years, in industry as well. This was reflected on national income growth in the most negative way and, finally, on consumption fund growth.

Let us turn our attention to another aspect of the problem. The ratio of the consumption fund and the accumulation fund significantly effects the people's living standard. According to 1987 figures, the share of the consumption fund in expenditures from national income constituted 65.6 percent, while the average figure for this ratio was 81 percent in CEMA countries. This means that, while the remaining 34.4 percent goes to the development and expansion of production in our country, this figure is as low as 19 percent for other CEMA countries. This situation was observed during the past 20 years. This is why our country's consumption fund per capita is approximately 40 percent lower than that of European CEMA member countries.

### How Do We Compare as far Standards of Living?

There is no doubt that, during the years of the people's power, we achieved certain changes in improving the population's standard of living. According to a number of indices of the people's standard of living, we are ahead of a number of Asian, and not only Asian, countries. According to 1986 statistics, the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] takes second place in meat consumption, after the GDR among CEMA member countries and leads some developed capitalist countries, such as the UK, Sweden, Japan, and so forth. In 1986, our country's gross harvest per capita of grain and pulse crops constituted 448 kg, while in China it was 345 kg, in Japan—126 kg, and the average world figure was 382 kg. Again in 1986, our country's gross potato harvest per capita was 63 kg, in the United States—67 kg, in China—43 kg, in Japan—31 kg, and so forth.

However, our country lags considerably behind other socialist countries having a lower most important summarizing index, such as the national income produced per capita. If one is to compare main cost indices of CEMA member countries, one should say that this index for our country is three times lower than that of European CEMA member countries. This is exactly what our standard of living is, in the maximally summarized form.

The level, which has been historically established, reflects the general economic development of the country. Let us recall that the starting point for calculating our country's development was too low, if we compare it with those of European CEMA member

countries. Further lessening of the gap is feasible provided our national income produced grows at an average yearly rate of at least 8 to 10 percent.

This is exactly what is envisaged by our long-term plans for the MPR social and economic development.

### North Korea

#### 20th Anniversary of SKNDF Founding Observed

##### Choe Tae-pok Addresses Rally

SK2808110589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1100 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Speech by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK), at a report meeting held in the 8 February Cultural Hall on 24 August on the occasion of the founding of the South Korean National Democratic Front—recorded]

[Text] Comrades: We significantly mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF], the genuine vanguard organization of the South Korean people, under circumstances in which all people throughout the country have effected new miracles and renovation in the struggle to discharge this year's militant tasks, and the Third 7-Year Plan, with great pleasure and boundless national pride of having held the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students as an unprecedentedly grand one in the history of the festival, in which the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification has been vigorously staged, and in which international solidarity with, and support of, our revolution has been more greatly strengthened than ever before.

On this occasion, all people in the northern half of the republic look back with deep emotions on the invincible struggle and militant course of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR], the predecessor of the SKNDF, which bravely pioneered the grim and bloody road of the anti-U.S. and antifascist movement for national salvation, upholding the righteous chuche banner. Also, they are resolved to more staunchly fight to banish the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea, and reunify the divided fatherland at an early date.

Availing myself of this significant occasion marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the SKNDF, and upon the authorization of the WPK Central Committee, I extend warm congratulations and militant greetings to the SKNDF Central Committee and its vanguard fighters, who have traversed along the road of a sacred struggle for the liberation and freedom of the South Korean people, and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

I pay sublime homage to the [words indistinct] core members and patriotic fighters of the SKNDF, who have heroically devoted themselves to the sacred struggle for

national liberation and democracy of the South Korean people, and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [applause]

Along with this, I extend warm greetings to the South Korean workers, peasants, youths and students, intellectuals, religious men, and people of other walks of life, who have powerfully staged the struggle for their rights to survival, democracy, and the independent reunification of the fatherland, while rejecting the enemy's bestial oppression in firm unity around the SKNDF. [applause]

Comrades, founding a revolutionary party, which would be able to lead the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the oppressed and exploited people in South Korea, was an urgent demand. For the South Korean people, who have been sacrificed under the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination and their lackeys' fascist rule, to struggle to defend their independence is their own sacred right, which no one can encroach upon, and their own struggle, which no one can stage in their place.

To fulfill their role as masters in this sacred struggle for national liberation, the South Korean people had to have their organizational vanguard unit. As is known, the South Korean people have strenuously waged the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys since the division of the country, and in the course of this they shed more than a little blood, and underwent heart-breaking sacrifices on many occasions. However, their struggle failed to win victory and repeated sufferings. This was because there was no revolutionary party which could embody a correct guiding idea in South Korea, and, therefore, the people of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, youths and students, were not able to broadly take part in the struggle in an organizational way under the thorough leadership of a party.

Bearing the experience in this grand struggle and the lesson of blood firmly in mind, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people found a key to achieving the victory of the struggle in founding a revolutionary party with the great chuche idea as its leading guideline, and actively staged the struggle to establish a party, overcoming all arduous difficulties.

On 15 March 1964, Kim Chong-tae, Choe Yong-to, and other South Korean revolutionaries, who initiated the founding of the RPR underground, formed a preparatory committee to found it in Seoul. This was a historic occasion, to found the first revolutionary party with the chuche idea as its guiding idea in South Korea.

Prior to founding a monolithic party, the leading members of the preparatory committee to found the RPR energetically conducted activities to form the local organizations of the party, and organizations of the fundamental classes throughout South Korea, and to lay its masses-oriented basis. As a result, countless party organizations were formed in Seoul and in the provinces; masses of all walks of life were firmly rallied around the

party; and the masses-oriented basis of the party was greatly expanded in April and May.

The preparatory committee to found the RPR expanded, and strengthened the force of the party, with prepared workers, peasants, and intellectuals, formed such underground organizations as the National Liberation Front and the [words indistinct] Liberation Front affiliated with the party, and such legal mass organizations as the Chongmaekhoe and the Kyonguhoe, and rallied the masses around the party through these organizations.

Organizing and leading the legal struggle of the South Korean people, the members of the preparatory committee for the RPR constantly disciplined them amid struggles.

The preparatory work of founding a revolutionary party in South Korea was conducted in coordination with the movement for mass democracy, such as the 24 March and 3 June struggle in 1964 in which the patriotic masses rose up, the August struggle in 1965 to reject the South Korean-Japanese treaty, and the struggle against the puppet presidential election and the general election in 1967.

Bewildered by the expansion and enhancement of RPR organizations and the rapid growth of the mass movement and struggle under their influence, the South Korean fascist clique announced the incident of the RPR in August 1968, created a racket in the wholesale roundup of RPR organizational members, and arrested and imprisoned countless revolutionaries and patriotic people.

The fascist hangmen brutally tortured RPR members and their sympathizers, and conducted murderous trials every day, until they committed the bestial outrage of ruthlessly murdering Kim Chong-tae, chairman of the RPR Seoul Municipal Committee; Choe Yong-to, chairman of the RPR South Cholla Provincial Committee; and many other leading core members.

However, the sinister attempt of the fascist hangmen to obliterate the RPR in the cradle could not be realized.

Although the South Korean revolutionaries lost some of the party's leading core members, they overcame trials in a defiant manner, rapidly expanded and strengthened the party's ranks, and excellently consummated the work of systematizing the party's organizations in a monolithic way.

On 25 August 1969, the South Korean revolutionaries finally formed the RPR Central Committee, the predecessor of the SKNDF, and announced the declaration of the founding of the party with the immortal chuche idea as its guide and its platform, thus proclaiming the founding of the RPR. The founding of the RPR was a precious outcome of the South Korean revolutionaries' bloody struggle to build a chuche-oriented vanguard party, and a historic event with an epochal significance

in the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people for freedom and liberation. [applause]

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic masses who, following the sixties and the seventies, have embroidered the eighties with the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification; changed the name of the RPR to the SKNDF in July 1985, according to the demands of the contemporary, rapidly changing situation in South Korea, and the development of the party itself; and set forth its new party program and struggle goal. Over the past 20 years since its founding, the SKNDF has recorded brilliant achievements in the history of the South Korean people's struggle for freedom, liberation, and the country's reunification. The SKNDF has first of all made great progress in strengthening the ranks of (?freedom) both organizationally and ideologically.

The SKNDF has grasped and defined, as the basis of its political and ideological work, the arming of broad segments of the popular masses with the immortal chuche idea through the various forms of political propaganda activity, by means of various propaganda means, including its radio station the Voice of National Salvation, and its newspaper the NATIONAL SALVATION FRONT, and has concentrated great efforts on this. In South Korea, Kim Il-song work study groups and chuche idea study groups have been organized under the guidance and influence of the SKNDF, and, thus, the work of studying the chuche idea has been vigorously waged among the South Korean people. In particular, with the popular resistance in June 1987 as an occasion, the work of studying and popularizing the chuche idea has been more vigorously waged in South Korea.

In South Korea today, the sentiment of irresistible, infinite and boundless respect for and reverence of the great leader and the dear comrade leader is flowing in the hearts of the South Korean people. The South Korean people's boundless respect for and reverence of the great leader and the dear comrade leader is a most precious success achieved in the ideological and spiritual development of the South Korean people. This has also become the source of great strength which awakes the South Korean people politically and ideologically and which inspires them to actively turn out in the struggle.

The SKNDF, defining the liquidation of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea, the realization of independence and democratization of the South Korean society, and the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country as its basic duty, has consistently unfolded the struggle against aggressors and traitors. Along with this, the SKNDF has correctly presented the right struggle slogans and various forms and methods of struggle at each struggle phase, in conformity with the level of the consciousness of the South Korean people, and with the demands of the developing situation of South Korea. The mass movement and struggle staged in South Korea over the past 20 years show that all policies presented by the SKNDF have been correct and just.

Despite the vicious and brutal suppression by the military fascist clique, the South Korean people today have consistently and vigorously unfolded the anti-U.S. struggle for national independent reunification and for democratization of the society with the firm determination to achieve freedom, democracy, and the country's peaceful reunification only through their own struggle. The South Korean people of all walks of life, who dealt serious blows to the U.S. imperialists and the fascist clique through the June popular resistance, have consistently waged the struggle to reveal the truth of the atrocity of Kwangju massacre and the truth of irregularities of the Fifth Republic, and to oppose the military fascist dictatorship, while rejecting traitor No Tae-u's false pledge of democratization.

Indeed, the road of the past 20 years that the SKNDF has traversed has been not only the 20 years of rewarding struggle, during which it has built its ranks into invincible ranks by repelling the enemies' repeated reactionary offensives under the banner of great chuche, but also the 20 years of proud struggle during which it has vigorously organized and developed the struggle for social progress and national reunification in South Korea.

At this meeting that marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of the SKNDF, I, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, and all of the people in the northern half of the republic, extend fervent support and encouragement to members of the SKNDF and the people of all walks of life, who are gallantly waging the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation in the urban and rural areas, under the ground, and in the prisons in South Korea, while holding fast to their firm revolutionary principle and fighting spirit, and overseas compatriots. [applause]

Comrades, in South Korea today, thanks to the patriotic advance of the SKNDF and the popular masses of all walks of life, the overall situation is developing more and more to the advantage of the popular masses for independence, democracy, and reunification, and more and more to the disadvantage of the enemies. The fundamental characteristics of the present development of the South Korean situation is that serious anxiety and crisis are created in the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring, and their anticommunist fascist policy is becoming more vicious with each passing day. The time when the present South Korean ruling bunch maintained power with fascist suppression and oppressed the popular masses as they pleased is over, and the patriotic democratic forces calling for independence, democracy, and reunification are becoming an important factor determining the trend of the development of the situation.

The anticommunist policy, on which the military fascist dictatorship depended in South Korea, is no longer workable, and the ruling bunch is forsaken by the people, and is isolated and rejected internationally. The present South Korean ruling bunch is faced with a serious crisis

not only politically, but also economically. The South Korean economy today, which is a thorough colonial subjugation economy, is in a state of irrecoverable catastrophe because of the U.S. and Japanese monopolistic capital that infiltrated in the name of aid and loan. This entire situation, created in South Korea, is the inevitable outcome of U.S. imperialists' aggression policy, and their stooges' traitorous and nation-selling acts.

Now the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling bunch are viciously maneuvering to find a way out of their crisis by intensifying their fascistization policy and war policy and perpetuating the division of our country.

Despite the fact that an atmosphere for detente prevails internationally and foreign troops are withdrawing from many parts of the world, the U.S. imperialists are not even thinking of reducing or withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea. At the recent 21st annual security consultative meeting with the South Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists discussed continuous presence of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea, and continuous conducting of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a test nuclear war exercise against us, bringing more military equipment into South Korea and, what is more, increasing military aid to the puppets.

This is an intolerable act of crime against the entire Korean people, who desire the alleviation of tension, peace, and peaceful reunification, and an open challenge to the conscience of mankind that desires peace in Korea.

Following the aggressive U.S. imperialists' demand against Korea, the South Korean ruling bunch is continuously and persistently pursuing the policy of fascism, war, and division, creating an even more grave obstacle to the fatherland reunification.

As the youths and students actively engaged in the activities of studying, learning, and following the chuche idea, the South Korean ruling bunch is conducting fascist suppression more frenziedly than ever before against the patriotic youth and students, mobilizing the Agency for National Security Planning, the police, and even the prosecutors office. In particular, in the wake of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, it is even intensifying its fascist suppression more on the progressive youths and students. What we should not overlook is the fact that the fascist clique, distorting and falsifying the fact as if the visit to the Republic by delegate Yim Su-kyong and Fr Mun Kyu-hyon, delegate of the South Korean Catholic Priests Association for Justice [SKCPAJ], had been made pursuant to our directive and maneuvering, arrested and detained them, and is inspiring feelings of anticommunism and confrontation, and of hostility within the nation, suppressing the core members of the Chondaebyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] and the SKCPAJ and other patriotic youths, students, and religionists.

Coed Yim Su-kyong openly visited Pyongyang as an official delegate of the Chondaebyop at the invitation of

the Korean Preparatory Committee and the Standing Committee of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. Fr Mun Kyu-hyon also visited Pyongyang with a mission of accompanying coed Yim Su-kyong upon her passage through Panmunjom as a delegate dispatched by the SKCPAJ. Therefore, it is very clear that their visit to Pyongyang was not pursuant to our directive or maneuvering. As for their return to South Korea through Panmunjom, it is a matter of elementary common sense that it cannot be a violation of the armistice agreement by us.

Coed Yim Su-kyong and Fr Mun Kyu-hyon, who are not the residents of the northern half of the republic, but are the residents of South Korea, left South Korea temporarily and returned to South Korea walking on the land of their own country. They did not do this because someone told them to. They did it according to their own determination and strong demand. All the activities they engaged in during their stay in the northern half of the republic were aimed at promoting national reconciliation and unity and peace, and the peaceful reunification of the country, and they did not do anything else. This is an act for the country and the nation worthy of praise. It can never be a crime at all.

Nevertheless, the South Korean people in authority, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, threw coed Yim Su-kyong and Fr Mun Kyu-hyon into the cells of the Agency for National Security Planning and of the police, and are attempting to falsify a case of stratagem against the Republic, linking the case with us, torturing them and frantically attempting to hand down on them extreme and heavy punishment up to death sentence.

These criminal maneuvers of the South Korean fascist clique are aimed at repressing the move for reunification heightening with each passing day in South Korea, strangling the democratic forces for reunification, and restoring the antidemocratic and antireunification military fascist system.

However, whatever means they may employ, the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique will never be able to tide over the crisis of the shaky colonial fascist rule, nor will they be able to block the just struggle of the South Korean people, youths, and students for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Comrades, reunifying the divided fatherland is the supreme national task for our people which should not be postponed for even one moment. The present reality—in which anticommunist fascistization policy and national division maneuvers are being openly conducted in South Korea—demands that the historical cause of the fatherland reunification be achieved at an early date by uniting the strength of all fellow countrymen and uniting themselves. It is our fellow countrymen that have been suffering from national division, because the country has been divided for nearly half a century, and it is our nation that is its own master, responsible for

ending this tragedy. We should stop the fixing of division by two Koreas, and should be reunified into one Korea.

Fatherland reunification should be peacefully realized through dialogue and negotiation, in conformity with the consistent demand of our people and the aspiration of the people of the world. Our party and the government of the Republic have made, and are making, all sincere efforts to solve the issue of the reunification of the country by means of dialogue and negotiation. Now the aspirations and yearning of the fellow countrymen for the fatherland reunification are heightening more than ever before, and today's situation demands that the cause of the fatherland reunification be accelerated even more vigorously.

We have three principles, namely, independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity—the brilliant principles which can solve the issue of reunification based on the specific reality of our country, in which the North and the South have different ideologies and systems—that has been agreed upon by both sides, and publicly acknowledged by the world, and the plan for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo which embodies them.

All the Korean compatriots in the North, South, and overseas should be firmly united under the save-the-nation banner for reunification, irrespective of ideology, political view, parties and factions, and religion, and wage a more vigorous struggle to realize extensive contacts and dialogue between the North and the South. The maneuvers for monopolizing North-South dialogue and the discussion of the reunification issue, by a handful of persons in power, should be crushed resolutely.

To achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, we should achieve great unity of the entire nation. To achieve great national unity and to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the democratization of society in South Korea should be realized without delay. Under the present conditions, where military fascist dictatorship dominates in South Korea, we cannot achieve great national unity, nor can we jointly grope for ways to realize the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The South Korean people in authority should abolish all the evil fascist laws, like the National Security Law, and all the fascist suppression organizations. Also, they should revoke the unjust penalties imposed on the patriotic people and democratic figures, and release, unconditionally and immediately, the patriotic people unjustly arrested and imprisoned, including Rev Mun Ik-hwan, coed Yim Su-kyong, and Fr Mun Kyu-hyon. [applause]

At the same time, they should legitimize all the patriotic political parties and public organizations, including the SKNDF, in South Korea, and allow free political activities for political parties, public organizations, and individuals.

To achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference in the internal affairs should be brought to

an end, and the independence of the South Korean society should be realized. Now is the time for the U.S. imperialists to stop interfering in the internal affairs of our nation and withdraw their hands from the Korean question. The United States should abandon the obsolete and anachronistic two Koreas policy, change its policy toward Korea, and withdraw its aggression troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The cause of fatherland reunification, the foremost desire of our nation, cannot be realized apart from the struggle against the divisionists, within and without. The South Korean people of all walks of life should be firmly united under the banner of the save-the-nation, anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, and wage an active struggle to bring an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea, and to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea.

We should not forget the South Korean people for even one moment and actively support and encourage their patriotic struggle for reunification. Let us all be firmly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and wage a more vigorous struggle for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of our republic, and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause] Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea! [applause] Long live the 20th anniversary of the founding of the SKNDF! [applause]

### News Conference Held in Pyongyang

SK2608102289 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
0900 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the SKNDF, the representative of the Pyongyang mission of the SKNDF held a news conference with domestic and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture on the morning of 24 August. Placed with due respect on the front wall of the place was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Present at the news conference were reporters of newspapers, news agencies, broadcasting institutions, and publication sectors in Pyongyang City. Also present in it were publication-related functionaries of embassies of various countries in our country as well as correspondents.

Representative Cho Il-min spoke at the news conference.

[Begin Cho Il-min recording] It is nice to meet with you, domestic and foreign reporters.

Today, we take great pride in, and joy over, the 20th anniversary of the founding of the SKNDF. We share this with all the members of the SKNDF and the South Korean patriotic masses.

Looking back on the course of the arduous struggle of the past 20 years on the occasion of this meaningful 20th

anniversary of the founding of our SKNDF, I offer my warmest greetings and gratitude reflecting high veneration of all the members of the SKNDF, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of our nation, who, with the bright rays of chuche, has illuminated the path of exploring our fate, shared joy with us over the substantial successes we have attained in the bloody struggles for national salvation, felt pains more acutely than anybody else when the patriotic fighters were sacrificed in South Korea, and imparted in us indomitable courage and conviction, and to our dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the guide of our nation. [applause]

In the course of taking the lead in the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification and of traversing the road of the eye-dazzling victory in the South, a murderous society of the fascist colony, where the truculent tyrannical rule rampaged, the SKNDF has received warm, unselfish support and backing from our brethren in the North.

In addition, on this meaningful day, the 20th anniversary of the founding of the SKNDF, I offer my whole-hearted gratitude to the WPK and brethren in the North who have offered us all forms of support, both material and spiritual, so that the Pyongyang mission of the SKNDF can successfully carry out its work since its opening last year. [applause]

Domestic and foreign reporters, availing myself of this opportunity, I am going to talk about the course of struggle our SKNDF has traversed and the status of the recent movement for reform in South Korea. [passage omitted]

With the beginning of the eighties, a great change and turning point has been brought to the movement for reform in South Korea. Through the tragic incident in Kwangju in May 1980, our masses began to see clearly the true colors of the United States. (the U.S. imperialists). They have come to a clear realization that the United States is not a friendly ally of South Korea or a country that supports or helps the South Korean masses in their democratization, and that they can never achieve their desire for reunification or their dream about democracy as long as the United States is left intact.

As a result, the anti-U.S. awareness that they must drive the U.S. imperialists out of this land began to surge forward. Our South Korean masses, emerging from the pro-U.S. flunkeyist consciousness and opening their eyes to the anti-U.S. consciousness for independence, rose up with courage in the anti-U.S. struggle. Following this, a large number of anti-U.S. organizations have sprung up.

Such a development of course has thrown a new historic task before our vanguard organization. Our vanguard organization was called on to fulfill a new duty to line up behind itself a broad range of masses of all walks of life in order to successfully carry out the cause of national liberation under the banner of an anti-U.S. struggle for independence. What is more, we were called on to fulfill a new historic task of freeing ourselves from a narrow

class boundary, namely the workers, peasants, youths, and students, and of organizing a new vanguard organization based on a broader range of people of all walks of life in the society.

In response to this development of course and a new call as well as a new historical trend, we convened a plenary meeting of the RPR Central Committee in Seoul on 27 July 1985 and changed the name of our party to the SKNDF and then announced a new program and regulations.

Our SKNDF is the organizational personification of the aspiration and will of the South Korean masses. This is because our SKNDF is composed of patriotic fighters who have taken it upon themselves to embody the South Korean masses' aspirations and will for independence and take the lead in the struggle for their realization, and because it is a patriotic vanguard unit that assumes as its guiding ideology the chuche idea representing the genuine aspirations and will of the South Korean masses.

Our SKNDF is also a patriotic vanguard unit of the South Korean masses' national salvation movement for independence, democracy, and reunification. This is because our SKNDF, adopting independence, democracy, and reunification as its most pressing and immediate task, has taken the lead in all forms of national salvation movements.

Our SKNDF has provided the South Korean masses with a mass vanguard unit capable of leading the national salvation movement for independence, democracy, and reunification to its final historic conclusion. In the course of carrying out its unceasing victorious struggle with the masses and of overcoming all forms of treacherous difficulties, our SKNDF has enjoyed the total support and trust of the masses. Thus, our program and struggle slogans have become the South Korean masses' coordinates in their struggle. It has formed a great many struggle organizations under its control and is now expanding them.

Next, I will talk about the current situation in the movement for a change in South Korea.

In South Korea now the confrontation between the independent and democratic forces and the pro-U.S. dictatorial force has reached an extreme point. Also a sharp contest between reunification forces and the anti-reunification forces is gaining momentum. Amid such a sharp contest, the forces aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification are triumphant and the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs are now bogging down deeper into a crisis and are (on the verge of collapse). This can be said to be the main characteristics of the current situation in the movement for a change in South Korea.

Above all, the anti-U.S. struggle is gathering momentum. The SKNDF, clearly regarding the anti-U.S. struggle for independence as a precondition for democracy and reunification and as well as a basic issue of life-or-death on which the life and death of the South Korean masses

depend, is now accelerating the anti-U.S. struggle. Everything that is related to the United States has become a target of the South Korean masses' fierce attack. The South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command has become a target of assault. In broad daylight, Molotov cocktails are being thrown into movie theaters where American films are shown.

Not long ago the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju was closed and a plan for the relocation of the U.S. 8th Army headquarters sitting in Yongsan to a local site has already been put on the calendar. Nowadays, the U.S. political circles are frequently drawn into debates on the issue of withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea.

All this shows that the U.S. imperialists are now seized by uneasiness and terror in the face of a fierce anti-U.S. resistance struggle by the South Korean masses. Gone are the days when the Americans could stalk along streets, with nothing to fear, in South Korea.

Along with the anti-U.S. struggle, the struggle against the No Tae-u military regime is also gaining momentum. In the wake of an unnatural death of Yi Chol-kyu, a student at Choson University in Kwangju, which occurred in early this year, the struggle against the No Tae-u military regime has begun to gather momentum. [passage omitted]

What draws our particular attention concerning the current situation of the movement for a change in South Korea is that the movement for reunification is surging forward on a previously unknown scope. South Korea is now filled with the heat of reunification.

A strong spirit of reunification is now flooding the youth and students, not to mention the politicians, businessmen, religious figures, and journalists, who argue that reunification is the only way of surviving, that reunification should be achieved at an early date, and that, without fail, it must be achieved by the 1995.

The reunification forces in South Korea boldly reject the maneuvers of those who are against reunification to make themselves the sole channel for dialogue. The movement for reunification has now reached its climax in the wake of the visit to Pyongyang in North Korea by Rev Mun Ik-hwan or writer Hwang Sok-yong, Miss Yim Su-kyong's struggle of participating in the Pyongyang Festival, the struggle of those who participated in the international peace march, and the recent struggle of returning home passing through the wall of division at Panmunjom.

All this shows that our masses have been strengthened in their consciousness that they are their own masters, that they must achieve reunification on their own, without any help from others and without intervention, and that they will achieve reunification in their own way, without fail. This also shows that their perception of brethren in the North has changed, that they share the same blood vessels with their brethren in the North.

What merits our special attention concerning the current situation of the movement for change in South Korea is that the chuche idea is now spreading with great influence to all sectors and walks of life in the society. [passage omitted]

After forming democratic trade unions of national scope, the South Korean workers are now making political advances while demonstrating their political maturity and united might. The same is true of the peasants. [passage omitted]

With the struggle of various sectors such as the workers, peasants, teachers, youth, and students gaining momentum, the situation of the struggle, that is, the movement for a change, indicates that our masses are in an absolutely favorable position. Flustered by this, the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring are now gathering a great mad whirlwind of fascist suppression. In particular, in the wake of the visits to the North by Rev Mun Ik-hwan, Hwang Sok-yong, Fr Mun Kyu-hyon, and Miss Yim Su-kyong, the suppression has now targeted blocking public sentiment from aspiring for reunification. To suppress the righteous activity of such democratic struggle organizations as the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] and the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon], they are now arresting their members by unjustly branding them as being leftist or pro-communist.

Nevertheless, our masses are not at all fearful of this. They are the masses who have opened their eyes to the chuche-oriented consciousness of independence and have been tested and hardened in the course of struggles that have continued for years. Our SKNDF is now struggling together with none other than such masses in the vanguard of the struggle. While accelerating the effort to raise consciousness in them and to organize them, our SKNDF is now practically carrying out the cause of making the movement mass-oriented and taking the lead in the national salvation movement.

Embedded in every step of the South Korean masses' treacherous struggle and in every step of the struggle staged by our SKNDF are the warm and unselfish support of our brethren in the North. This is what has made us pursue a vigorous struggle with courage. In the future, too, as in the past, we are convinced that our brethren in the North will extend unselfish support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the SKNDF and the South Korean masses. At the same time, entertaining a hope and an expectation that the progressive parties and the peace-loving people of the world will continue to extend support to and solidarity with our righteous struggle, we are calling for their support and solidarity.

Earnestly hoping that you reporters will have deep interests in the righteous struggle and the cause of our SKNDF and the South Korean masses and will vigorously wield the pen of justice, your righteous writing

activity, in order to broadly introduce and propagate our struggle to the world, I will close for now.

Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

#### Article Marks Anniversary

SK2808123689 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2221 GMT 24 Aug 89

[NODONG SINMUN 25 August special article: "The South Korean People's Cause of National Independence Will Win Victory"]

[Text] It has been 20 years since the SKNDF, a genuine vanguard organization of the South Korean popular masses, which is the former RPR, was founded. The founding of the RPR, the predecessor of the SKNDF, on 25 August, 20 years ago, was a historic event of epochal significance in the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification. The RPR which adopted the immortal chuche idea as its guiding ideology was a patriotic vanguard organization of the South Korean popular masses, who were struggling to restore national sovereignty in South Korea and to achieve democratization of the society and national reunification.

With the founding of the RPR, the broad segments of the repressed and exploited South Korean popular masses have come to have the genuine protector of their will and interest, and their struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification has also come to have a new epochal situation.

After the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, the RPR extensively analyzed and evaluated the South Korean people's spirit of anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, which was newly developing in the wake of their growing anti-U.S. consciousness of independence. Based on this, the RPR changed its name to the SKNDF, in conformity with the demands of the contemporary South Korean reality that urgently called for the emergence of a more mass-oriented, political organization, which would more vigorously lead the social reform movement in South Korea, and revised its party platform and regulations in conformity with the voiced demands. This was an epochal step to further consolidate the National Democratic Front, and to more strongly push ahead with the mass movement for independence, democracy, and reunification, in conformity with the demands of the changed situation.

Since the era of the RPR, its predecessor, up to today, the SKNDF has defined the modelling of its ranks after the chuche idea as the basic problem related to the destiny of its organization and has concentrated all possible efforts on this. As a result, the SKNDF has been developed into an iron-willed, combat organization, which has achieved invincible unity and cohesion on the basis of the chuche idea, and thus has vigorously traversed the path of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and reunification, standing at the head of the popular

masses, who call for independence, democracy, and reunification. On this sanguinary course, the SKNDF has grown up to become a militant and elastic vanguard organization, which has taken deep roots among the masses, and which shares the destiny with the masses.

Proceeding from the situation of South Korea which has become a colony of the U.S. imperialists and an anti-communist, fascist fortress, the SKNDF has set forth the liquidation of the colonial fascist rule, and the establishment of a national independent regime as its basic political program, and has adopted a close combination of the antifascist movement for democracy and national reunification with the anti-U.S. movement for independence as the basic goal of its struggle.

Thanks to the activity of the SKNDF, the reform movement in South Korea today has met a turning point in history, which develops the anti-U.S. struggle for independence as the main stream of the mass movement on the correct track of national liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The South Korean people have come to hold aloft the anti-U.S. banner for independence while extricating themselves from the ideology of worshiping and admiring the United States. That the South Korean people have been able to wage a more organized mass struggle by surmounting the spontaneous nature of struggle, and its dispersibility, constitutes an important turn in the history of their struggle for liberation.

The South Korean youth, students, and people of all walks of life have dealt serious blows to the colonial fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges through their repeated struggle, including the anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance in June 1987. However, the slogans of "Let us expel the U.S. imperialists," "Let us overthrow the dictatorship," and "National reunification" still remain unrealized, and their desire for independence and democracy has not been realized at all.

The No Tae-u regime, which was fabricated by the U.S. imperialists under the billboard of peaceful change in government, is an antipopular military dictatorial regime, which surpasses the craftiness and outrageousness of the previous military fascist regimes. It is also a subjugated, flunkeyist, and treacherous regime, and a splittist regime, which thoroughly execute the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and national division.

The No Tae-u military fascist clique is clamoring about democratization, exchanges between the North and the South, national community, reunification, and the like in words. However, the No Tae-u ring is acutely not only kicking up a commotion of suppressing the patriotic democratic forces, branding them as leftist-leaning and violent forces, but is also challenging our reasonable proposals for national reconciliation and the spirit of reunification through collaboration with communism, which is growing today among the South Korean people

with the vicious maneuvers for anticomunist fascistization, a commotion of war, and the maneuvers for permanent national split.

Under the pretext of a unified channel of dialogue, the No Tae-u ring has not only arrested and detained Rev Mun Ik-hwan and his party; student Yim Su-kyong, Chondaehyuop delegate; and Catholic priest Mun Kyu-hyon of the Association of Catholic Priests for Justice, who had visited the North to discuss the country's reunification, on charges of violating the evil anticomunist fascist law, but is also now frantically running wild to punish them, branding them as spies. It has also been brutally suppressing the people of all walks of life, who believe and follow the chuche idea, who want to know the real situation of the northern half of the republic, and who want to advance along the path of national unity.

The No Tae-u ring's anticomunist, fascist offensive, which has been perpetrated under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, is a product of its last-ditch struggle designed not only to evade the revelation of the truth of the Kwangju genocide and the liquidation of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, but also to continue and prolong the military dictatorial regime, which has met a crisis of ruin. Such an anticomunist, fascist offensive more clearly shows to the world that traitor No Tae-u is not only a fascist tyrant, who is attempting to maintain his power with a bayonet, but is also a traitor of the nation and a splittist, who seeks only an anticomunist confrontation and a permanent national split.

Because of the vicious anticomunist and fascist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring, a gloomy fascist rule—which surpasses the dictatorial rule by Chon Tu-hwan during the Fifth Republic—is reappearing in South Korea today, and consequently a new grave obstacle has been created on the road of national reunification. The situation, which is prevailing in South Korea today, proves once again that as long as the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the military fascist rule continue in South Korea, the people's demands for democracy and social reforms cannot be achieved.

That the SKNDF has announced a declaration of the South Korean national independence and declared the achievement of the cause of national independence as a historic task of the nation, is extremely just and righteous. A key factor for victory in the South Korean people's cause of national independence lies in fostering and strengthening the national independent forces, and the source of this strength lies precisely in their firm unity.

When the broad national independent forces and the democratic forces in South Korea firmly unite under the anti-U.S. banner for independence and turn out as one in the struggle to end the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule there, the U.S. imperialists will be unbearable unless they withdraw from South Korea.

Struggling against the military fascist dictatorship is the key factor, which accelerates the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and is a pressing task of the mass struggle at the present time. The SKNDF should be legalized in South Korea, the suppression of Chondaehyop and the National Alliance of the Movement for Nation and Democracy [Chonminnyon] should be suspended, and the organization of democratic political parties and public organizations, and the freedom of their activities, should be guaranteed.

By smashing the military fascist clique's maneuvers for anticommunist fascistization and, thus, by abolishing various fascist evil laws, including the National Security Law, and the fascist repressive organs in South Korea, the South Korean people will continuously and stubbornly struggle until the day when they effect a decisive turning point in overthrowing the dictatorship, in realizing democratic politics, and when they establish a national sovereign regime on the land where the military dictatorial regime has been liquidated.

The independent and peaceful reunification of the country is the unanimous desire of the entire nation, and is the ardent supreme national task. The South Korean people of all walks of life, including workers, farmers, youths, students, intellectuals, and religious persons, should resolutely launch into the struggle to smash the U.S. imperialists' and their stooges' two Koreas plot through cross-recognition and entry into the United Nations, and to establish a reunified state in the form of the confederal system under the principles of independence, peace, and great national unity and through the broad scale of negotiations, which reflect the general will of the nation.

Any maneuvers of the reactionaries who run counter to the trend of the times cannot block the march of the popular masses, who have risen up in the struggle for the just cause of independence. Together with the South Korean people, the SKNDF will achieve, without fail, the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification, which is the historic task assigned to it.

#### **Letter Sent to Kim Il-song**

SK2708054089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2100 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Letter from SKNDF Central Committee to President Kim Il-song on the occasion of 20th anniversary of the founding of SKNDF on 25 August—read by announcer]

[Text] To great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation:

At a historic time when our masses' struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification is faced with a new turning point, the SKNDF, the patriotic vanguard of the South Korean masses, marks the 20th anniversary of its founding.

On this significant day, the SKNDF Central Committee respectfully sends this letter, along with boundless thanks of our vanguard fighters and the patriotic masses from all walks of life, to the great leader President Kim Il-song, the great master of ideology and leadership and the sun of the nation, who saw to it that a chuche-oriented vanguard appear on the road of pioneering our masses' destiny by creating the immortal chuche idea and that this vanguard create a glorious history of struggle.

The SKNDF appeared in this land, where the people are suffering from domination and fascism, by highly upholding the banner of chuche. This is the successful fruition of the great chuche idea that enabled the masses to turn up as the masters of the reform movement and to play the role of masters. This is the brilliant achievement of the long-cherished desire of the vanguard fighters and patriotic masses in the South who waged a bloody struggle.

Answering the demand of history and masses, our vanguard fighters linked together with their young party, the masses' destiny with the trend of the chuche era, by overcoming the yusin dictatorship. At a time when the anti-U.S. struggle for independence was expanded with the Kwangju resistance struggle as a turning point, our vanguard fighters timely renamed the RPR into the SKNDF, an extensive mass vanguard, and traversed along the path of ceaseless struggle, while turning the antidictatorship movement for democratization into a pan-national, anti-U.S. national salvation movement.

Indeed, the 20-year course along which our SKNDF has traversed was a path of glory on which it led the reform movement of this land along the road of advance and victory, while demonstrating truth and boundless vitality of the chuche idea. This course was a proud and militant road on which all the ranks of the SKNDF have been united as one through chuche-oriented faith and will, and have grown and strengthened into an indomitable vanguard organization which enjoys the absolute support and trust from the masses, and into a patriotic and dignified vanguard organization which is being officially recognized by the international society as it is today.

Even under the suppression by those who advocate anticommunism as a national policy, the SKNDF put forth the movement for independence, democracy, and reunification as a general national salvation line in conformity with the demand and aspirations of the masses, always mingling with the masses, and awakened and united the masses, the masters of the movement, with consciousness of national independence. Thus, the SKNDF persistently strove to popularize the struggle.

Thanks to the persistent struggle of the SKNDF, our masses were finally able to free themselves from the flunkeyist sense of worshiping the United States, which has lasted for a long time, and to regain the true spirit for national independence. Thus, the ranks of the masses,

who respect the respected president, the glory of the nation, and who believe the chuche idea of the president as the true patriotic idea with the thought that our people are the best, are overflowing on this land as powerful vanguard fighters of the times.

The low-class masses of workers and farmers who shouted for the rights of existence and freedom were united with independent movement organizations. They splendidly emerged as the main force of the reform. The mass movement of all walks of life, including the movement of youth and students, has become more active following the direction of chuche. Thus, the advance of the reform movement in the South has been further accelerated on the basis of a solid mass foundation.

Today our masses, regarding the United States, which has long been considered an inviolable district, as the greatest enemy country, turned this land into an active volcano for the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, and erupted the accumulated aspirations for reunification into a grand march for reunification through collaboration with communists and with the North. Today's majestic realities are possible because there was the great president, and because the president's chuche idea is brightly illuminating our future.

With the brilliant ray of chuche, the great president indicated the direction of the era of independence, and elucidated a profound principle that the master of one's destiny is oneself, and the might to pioneer one's destiny rests on oneself. Thus, our SKNDF was able to work out scientific strategy and tactics based on the mass-centered reform theory and on the role of the masses, thus victoriously leading the mass movement.

Thanks to the great president's chuche-oriented theory and policy for building the party, the SKNDF has expeditiously grown and been strengthened to be a political staff office, which came to have a perfect organizational system and vigorous combat capabilities in the course of traversing along the path of arduous struggle, which was covered with guns and bayonets, and to be an indomitable patriotic vanguard which fights for victory together with the masses after taking its root in the broad masses.

The features on the brilliant development of society of the North, which has become a chuche-oriented, prosperous, economic and cultural country, by following the leadership of the great president and the Workers Party of Korea and which is being spotlighted as the welfare state and paradise of the masses, are another source of powerful strength, which gives boundless hope and courage to all of our vanguard fighters and masses.

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, which was splendidly held in Pyongyang, the sacred capital of the chuche fatherland, in July for the first time in Asia, and in which the delegations of youth and students from 180 nations of the world and the delegations of 60-odd international and regional organizations participated, was not only a great festival in national history, showing

the might of the Republic which is firmly united with the president as its center, but also a grand reunification festival which demonstrated to the international society that our nation is one, and showed to the world the ardent will of fellow countrymen of the North and the South for reunification.

Indeed, the respected President Kim Il-song is a peerless patriot and the great leader of the nation, who indicated the national salvation road with outstanding ideas and theories, while devoting all of his mind and body to building the prosperous reunified nation on this 3,000-ri long land, to which he brought the victory won in the anti-Japanese war. He is leading fellow country to reunification with wise leadership.

Thus, our masses, who lived by respectfully upholding the respected president as the lodestar of independence and liberation and as the sun of the nation, ever since the days of the anti-Japanese struggle, are waging the ceaseless struggle to achieve the reunification, the long-cherished desire, by invariably cherishing the sincere faith to forever uphold the president in the reunified country.

Today the U.S. imperialists and the military dictators are running amok to realize two Koreas, while challenging our nation's aspirations and masses' will. Extremely frightened by the fact that the popular feelings turned in favor of the North, and the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle is rapidly developing into the all-out resistance struggle of the masses, they perpetrated indiscriminate, repressive atrocities against the patriotic masses while driving the situation into the peak of fascism.

However, no matter how fierce the wind of fascism may blow, our SKNDF and the South Korean masses, who fostered their conviction in victory by upholding the great president, and consolidated the indomitable spirit of struggle by following the ray of the chuche idea, will never suspend our steps of struggle, but will advance the reform movement of this land, which we carried out by bloody struggle, to the final victory without fail.

On this sacred road, the SKNDF will constantly strengthen itself into a patriotic vanguard endlessly loyal to its cause, and to the masses by more highly upholding the banner of the chuche idea—the ever-victorious militant banner—and by accelerating the remodeling of all of its ranks on the chuche idea, and into a mass vanguard which is firmly united on the basis of faith of chuche and which has been tested in the midst of practical struggle.

In order to cope with the demands of a rapidly changing political situation and with the initiative, the SKNDF will more deeply mingle with the masses from all walks of life and strengthen the consciousness-raising and organizational activities for them. Thus, the SKNDF will further accelerate the struggle of the masses for independence, democracy, and reunification at a new higher stage by substantively carrying out the worker-student joint struggle and farmer-student joint struggle, which

pursue the popularization of the movement, as well as the common struggle of all the masses.

The good health and long life of the respected president are the supreme desire of the fellow countrymen, greatest happiness and the source of our all victories.

Together with the unanimous wishes of the vanguard fighters and the patriotic masses from all walks of life, the SKNDP Central Committee respectfully wishes the President Kim Il-song, the legendary hero, the great master of ideology and theory, peerlessly great man and the sun of the nation, good health and a long life.

[Signed] SKNDP Central Committee

[Dated] 25 August 1989, Seoul

### Patriotic Martyrs Remembered

SK2508153889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT  
25 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—A wreath was laid in the patriotic martyrs' cemetery where leading members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification (RPR), the predecessor of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon), including Kim Chong-tae, who was chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the RPR, and Choe Yong-to, who was chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the RPR, lie buried, on the occasion of the 20th founding anniversary of "Hanminjon".

Present there were officials of the party and working people's organizations and working people in the city.

Representative Cho Il-min and officials of the mission of "Hanminjon" in Pyongyang were also present.

The attendants observed silent tribute to the memory of the South Korean revolutionary fighters who dedicated their precious life to the struggle for the building of a new party in South Korea and for independence, democracy and reunification, under the banner of the chuché idea.

They went round the cemetery.

### \* Artillery Day Observed: Gunners Praised

41100050 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean  
20 Jun 89 p 4

[Text] Today is Artillery Day, the holiday for our heroic artillerymen.

The historic day when the first artillery shells of our revolutionary armed force were fired under the orders of the great leader amid the flames of the anti-Japanese resistance war is being marked with pride by our people and our artillerymen.

It was during the Battle of Taepyeong District in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that the roaring sounds of the first artillery shells fired by our artillery force were heard.

On 20 June 1935 the Japanese imperialist aggressors rushed into Taepyeong District in Wangchon County, where the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] was stationed.

The great leader deployed a KPRA unit armed with mortars captured during the Battle of Nohuksan to the hills behind Taepyeong District and he issued orders to fire the guns when the enemy troops reached the middle of the Sopo River in Taehwa.

The mortars showered the enemy troops with direct hits. Since the KPRA fired its first artillery shells to destroy the enemy, our artillery force has walked along the road of victory and glory, and grown into a one-a-match-for-a hundred fighting force, well prepared in political and military terms.

Greeting Artillery Day, we visited the KPA unit commanded by Comrade Han Chae-hwa, a unit which has won the Red Flag of Three Revolutions, in order to have a glimpse of our revolutionary artillery force whose members have grown into all-around, one-a-match-for-a hundred artillerymen.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the training of artillerymen, it should be considered basic to acquire the skill of hitting the target every time and then improving the firing command capability so that they may wipe out the enemy at one stroke under whatever conditions or circumstances."

We met Comrade Kim Yong-ho, a political functionary, at the command post of this unit. This unit had stepped up training, upholding the instruction of the great leader, and demonstrated an infallible skill of hitting the bull's-eye 100 percent of the time at a live ammunition firing exercise carried out some time ago.

Shuffling the combat record book of the unit, Comrade Kim Yong-ho told us about the glorious path traversed by his unit.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has visited this unit several times and on each occasion, his teachings have served as a guide in strengthening its combat capability, and in addition, he took an interest in the training and daily lives of the artillerymen, just like their real father.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, with his profound attention always directed to this unit, where he is remembered for his wise leadership and warm love, has sent letters of thanks to it on several occasions. In October 1986 he inspected the unit in person to have a better understanding of its operation and he demonstrated his trust by expressing the hope that it would win the Red Flag of Three Revolutions.

This unit, which has walked the road of victory and glory under the wise leadership and tender solicitude of the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, recently won a Red Flag of Three Revolutions.

Hidden in these achievements are the efforts of the commander Comrade Han Che-hwa and other commanding officers of his unit including comrades Kim Chun-song and Kim Ui-chol, and the commanders of sub-units including comrades Kim Yong-chae, Yi Kitong, Kim Tong-chun, Chang Chon-ok, who have devoted their wisdom and energies to improve the unit's combat capability, loyally upholding the desires of the leader.

After hearing this story at the command post, we were led by Comrade Hong Yang-myong, a major, to the sub-unit which has won the Red Flag of Three Revolutions twice.

Passing a thick pine grove, we reached the top of the mountain, where the position of the sub-unit, hidden among shaggy pine trees, became visible.

Comrade Hong Yang-myong told us that this is the sentry post honored by frequent visits of the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. He introduced Comrade Chang Il-kap, commander of the sub-unit, who was commanding his artillerymen in training at the gun position.

Comrade Chang led us to the No 6 gun engraved with the words "The gun where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance," and told us about the deep gratitude he had felt on that particular occasion.

During his visit to this sub-unit, the great leader personally climbed up to the place where the gun emplacement was located to inspect the combat readiness of the No 6 gun and the actual positions of the artillerymen. While carefully inspecting the combat readiness of the gun, the great leader talked with the artillerymen and asked them their names and ages, and even gave them the news of their hometowns with the same concern that their real parents would have shown. Hearing the report that these artillerymen received an "excellent" mark at a recent live firing exercise, he expressed immense satisfaction.

A sense of pride showed on the faces of these one-a-match-for-a hundred artillerymen who, cherishing the deep gratitude in their hearts, were devoting their wisdom and energy to artillery training.

We met the artillerymen of the No 6 gun. The head gunner Comrade Yi Sang-man told this story:

"Treasured in the hearts of our artillerymen is a peculiar sense of pride that they are serving at a post honored by the visit of the great leader. This pride is precisely the source of energy which has made our artillerymen all-around, one-a-match-for-a hundred artillerymen."

He went on to explain what had happened during a live firing practice.

When artillerymen took up the firing position under orders of the adjutant in charge, an unexpected thing happened. A sudden twister sent up twirling dusty clouds over the firing range.

The artillerymen were perplexed by the suddenness of this wind which came up just before the targets were scheduled to appear. At that moment, the head gunner shouted, "Artillerymen, take a look at the words engraved on the protective shield!"

Shining on the shield were the words engraved in red color, "The gun where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance." The sight of these words made the artillerymen swell with an invincible might.

As a result, the gunners trained their gun on the targets calmly and quickly, even under the adverse circumstances, and fully demonstrated their infallible firing skill.

The head gunner finished his story, when an alarm sounded.

Instantly, the faces of the gunners, as they took the firing position, flashed with a determination to exterminate the enemy. Although confronted with complex circumstances one after another, the gunners skillfully coped with them, united with one and the same mind.

The more we looked at them, the more capable they looked.

Our artillery force has walked the road of victory and glory under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader!

Invincible is our one-a-match-for-a hundred artillery force, which has acquired an infallible firing skill capable of destroying any enemy with one stroke, cherishing loyalty to the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as its first and foremost responsibility.

### Choe Tae-pok Attends Seminar on Party Strategy

SK2508040889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT  
24 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—The central seminar on our party's strategical line on the building of socialism and communism was held at the People's Palace of Culture on August 24.

It was attended by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials concerned and officials of party cadre training centres, scientific, educational and press organs.

The speakers proved the validity of the lines—the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea, three revolutions, party's leadership, the Chongsan-ni method and the taean work system, saying that they are revolutionary ones of principle and strategical importance in the building of socialism and communism.

These lines of our party, they noted are the most just ones with which to advance toward communism without a slightest deviation and twists and turns because they are based on the scientific communistic principle which

indicates the goal and course of building socialism and communism in accordance with the chuche idea.

It is the only road of scientific communism to press ahead with the technical and cultural transformation simultaneously, giving priority to the ideological remoulding, in accordance with the lines of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and the three revolutions, they said, adding: this is the truth proven in the practice of our revolution.

They remarked that our party's line of building socialism and communism is the most just one correctly reflecting the law of the origination and development of the communist movement which is launched and advances and is completed only under the guidance of the party and the leader.

They continued:

The socialist and communist society is a society where the masses are awakened and organised to build it purposefully and the party's leadership is essential as this process is accompanied with a fierce class struggle.

To consolidate the party and enhance its position and guidance is a decisive factor of the victory in the building of socialism and communism.

The speakers stated that our party's line scientifically illuminates the correctest road of combining guidance with the masses.

Our party founded the Chongsan-ji method, the best method of mass guidance long ago and established the taean work system, the economic management system, its embodiment, and thus provided powerful bonds that link the party with the masses, they said, and stressed:

It is immense happiness given to our people by the great leader President Kim Il-sung and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il that our people are covering the straight road of victory along the correctest revolutionary line.

### Progress of Labor Movement Examined

SK2408055289 (Clandestine) *Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT 5 Aug 89*

[Talk by Ko Il-chol in the feature program "Let Us Heighten the Labor Movement": "Course of the Labor Movement in the Latter Half of This Year"]

[Text] Hello, everyone. At a time when the democratic forces are pitted against dictatorial forces and reunification forces fight fiercely against anti-reunification forces, the mass struggle of the workers to recover their trampled right to existence and their lost basic rights has created great, roaring waves, and has led the labor movement to great progress and success in the first half of the year.

However, our labor movement still faces an array of problems. These include the struggle for higher wages,

the task of building trade unions, and the task of continued development of the political struggle to recover democratic civil rights. It can be said that this is a natural demand of workers for improving their status and is a factor that determines the course of the labor movement in the latter half of this year.

Above all, the workers should continue to intensify their struggle for higher wages and bring that struggle to bear in the political struggle in the latter half of this year. As is widely known, some 1,200 cases of labor-management disputes occurred during the first half of this year and more than 90 percent of them have been settled. However, tens of firms still have not been able to settle their labor-management disputes, while a large number of firms have developed fresh labor-management disputes from the beginning of the second half of this year.

The workers who have not been able to carry through their demands in such struggles, and also trade unions at firms that are still in the middle of wage negotiations begun in the latter half of this year, should carry through their demands for higher wages in unity and with an intransigent struggle, until such time as they have achieved their goals.

Nevertheless, the labor movement should not remain focused on the struggle for higher wages in the latter half of this year but must change into a political movement. This proceeds from the idea that the struggle for higher wages alone cannot improve the status of the workers nor can it, without political struggle, satisfactorily solve the demand of the struggle for an increase in wages.

Also, for the labor movement to change into a political struggle is inevitable in view of the fact that the present regime is devoted to a strong suppression, and the extinction of, the labor movement.

In every case, the government hurled government power into big business firms every time they were stricken by the working people's struggle. From the beginning of this year and in firms where the struggle was prolonged the no-work-no-wage policy was enforced.

Under such circumstances, it is only natural for our workers to wage a struggle under such slogans as "An end to suppression of workers," "Release detained workers," "Revoke the no work-no wage policy," "A fair distribution of wealth," and "The No regime should step down."

In practice, it is a longstanding demand that the labor movement transform itself into a political struggle. The labor movement in the first half of this year was characterized by its steady trend toward a political struggle against the government power. The strikes staged by trade unions in Hyundai Heavy Industries, Pungsan Metal in Ansan, and the Seoul Subway Corporation can be cited as examples of such a political struggle.

The working people struggled under such slogans as "The No regime should step down," while striking in support of their fellow workers as an expression of

political protest. The joint strikes staged on 15 May in Puchon and on 20 May in the Seoul region in which the workers called for the release of Tan Pyong-ho, head of national headquarters for struggle, and for the release of detained workers are cases in point.

The national conference of regional and industrial trade unions, which is made up of democratic trade unions, also staged a solidarity struggle to achieve the revision of evil labor laws, which was frustrated by the president's veto, and to smash the suppression directed at labor unions.

The labor movement in the latter half of this year should bring the struggle for raises in wages to a victory on the basis of such an experience and change it into a political struggle in solidarity with other movement circles.

Next, it should further strengthen the solidarity struggle of the workers. In the face of such immediate tasks as a revision of labor laws, construction of national organization of the trade unions, smashing of the suppression directed at the labor movement, and the promotion of workers' rights and interests, the labor movement is in need of united strength more than ever.

The unity and solidarity struggle by the classes of workers is the only way to advance after frustrating and checking the capitalist classes and the No Tae-u regime's suppressive maneuvers.

The solidarity struggle can be said to be a form of united struggle of the classes and sectors that espouse the same objectives and ideals and is a guarantee for victory. Solidarity struggles of the workers' classes include the solidarity struggle of the democratic trade unions and the solidarity struggle of students, peasants, and dissident democratic forces. First of all, it is important for the classes of workers to strengthen the solidarity struggle among the democratic trade unions.

Under circumstances in which the capitalist classes are united in taking joint countermeasures against the struggle of the workers, it is practical that the classes of workers stage a joint struggle.

The national and regional headquarters for the struggle for revision of the labor laws and for higher wages, a federated regional and industrial organization, was formed in the first half of this year, and staged a solidarity struggle which merits our special attention. Furthermore, this is a task that must be reinvigorated.

As for the solidarity struggle, it is important to vigorously stage the solidarity struggle with democratic dissident forces and with a movement launched by youth and students. Even though the labor movement's immediate duty is to solve a basic task of regaining the workers' right to existence, it is in no way different from the struggle staged by the youth, students, and democratic dissident forces fighting for social democratization and independent reunification.

The students' movement for national reunification, which has become more active in recent months, is a reality that the workers can no longer keep in their minds simply as a mental agony. [sentence as heard] To realize the labor movement's solidarity with other forms of movements will serve as a stepping stone for the political advent of the classes of workers.

The youth, students, and democratic dissident forces are now actively engaged in the struggle for national reunification based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity to unseat the No Tae-u regime and to have U.S. forces and nuclear weapons withdrawn.

This being the case, to struggle in solidarity with these other movements means developing the labor movement into a political struggle. In particular, the student movement circles are now making efforts to make epochal progress in the movement for national reunification and to make it broadly popular among the masses in the wake of the Chondaehyop delegate Yim Su-kyong's participation in the Pyongyang festival.

As a matter of course, the labor movement should not hesitate to take part in the movement of youth and students for national reunification against the No Tae-u regime bent on perpetuating the division.

It is important for the workers to have the legality of the labor movement recognized by staging a struggle for revising and abolishing evil labor laws and anti-democratic laws in the later half of this year.

The labor-related laws currently in force were revised and put into effect on 27 November 1987. The labor-related laws that were revised and put in force at that time were based on an unprincipled compromise between rival parties and still contain poisonous clauses that put unjust restrictions on the working people's right of organization, right of collective bargaining, and right of collective action.

A case in point is seen in the laws governing the mediation of labor disputes currently in force. These laws prohibit all sorts of labor disputes in major defense industries. It is the government that designates these major defense industries.

In the case of Hyundai Heavy Industries, only 5 percent of the company's operation has anything to do with defense industries. However, by designating the whole of Hyundai Heavy Industries as a defense industry, the workers' collective actions have been regarded as a crime and subjected to suppression.

This is why the dissident labor movement organizations and democratic trade unions have continued a fierce solidarity struggle calling for a revision of labor-related laws, including laws governing trade unions, by forming a national council of labor movement organizations, the

special committee for the revision of labor laws, and the national headquarters for the struggle for revision of labor laws.

Unquestionably, it is impossible to regain the three rights of the workers or to reinvigorate the democratic labor union movement as long as such undemocratic, evil laws as the labor-related laws currently in force and the National Security Law are left intact.

This being the case, it is incumbent upon the labor movement in the later half of this year to escalate the struggle for revision of labor-related laws and for the abolition of undemocratic, evil laws after reorganizing the national headquarters for struggle for revision of labor laws and the regional headquarters for struggle.

### South Korea

#### Talks on Exports to Bloc Countries Open

##### U.S. Officials Attend Meeting

SK2508233689 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 26 Aug 89 p 6

[Text] Korea and the United States will hold talks on the control of Korean exports to the Communist bloc in Seoul Aug. 29-31, the Ministry of Trade and Industry said yesterday.

Working-level officials from the U.S. Department of State, the Department of Commerce and other agencies will attend the Seoul meeting, the ministry said.

The bilateral talks are coming when Korea is working on the selection of items whose exports to Communist nations will be banned.

Another round of talks are scheduled for next month, where the two sides are expected to coordinate the items whose exports to Communist nations will be controlled, the ministry said.

The United States demands Korea promise not to export sensitive war supplies, materials related to atomic energy and high-tech products.

The U.S. government bans the exports of 239 items to Communist nations, the ministry said, adding Korea is urged to take the same level of precaution in trading with the Communist bloc.

The Korean-U.S. talks are likely to focus on 175 items whose exports to Communist nations are banned by the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Area (Cocom) [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls].

Following consultations with the United States, Korea plans to announce items whose exports of Communist nations will be controlled, beginning next year.

Although it is a contracting party to Cocom, Korea exchanged a memorandum on the protection of strategic materials and technology with the United States in 1987.

##### ROK To Suggest 175 Restrictions

SK2908021389 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0205 GMT  
29 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP)—Talks on controlling exports of strategic goods to communist nations opened between South Korea and the United States in Seoul on Tuesday, a spokesman for the trade and industry ministry said.

The three-day working-level consultative meeting will cover in detail what exports Korea will restrict under the rules of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (Cocom), the spokesman said.

Korea is not a member of the 17-nation COCOM but is subject to a memorandum of understanding between Seoul and Washington on regulation of exports of strategic goods listed by COCOM. The memorandum was exchanged in 1987 and ratified by the National Assembly in March.

The United States bans 239 items, including items on the international munitions list and international atomic energy list, and has asked Korea to restrict the same items, he said.

But he said Korea will suggest controlling just 175 of the exports currently forbidden by Cocom—24 from the international atomic energy list, 127 from the international industry list and 24 from the international munitions list.

An official meeting will follow soon to finalize the criteria for control of exports based on the results of the consultative meeting, he said.

Korea's delegates to the consultative meeting are officials from the foreign, defense, trade and industry, science and technology ministries and the office of customs administration while the U.S. team comprises officials from the State and Commerce Departments.

##### Market Opening Seen as Promoting U.S. Ties

SK2208021289 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0142 GMT  
22 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea will open its market faster and heed trade agreements more faithfully to promote economic ties with the United States, the nation's top economic planner said Monday

"The government will push for the market opening programs in all sectors more actively and will revise related laws and systems for it," said Cho Sun, deputy premier and economic planning minister.

"Such a policy is based on the perception that liberalization and competition are the stream of world economy

and it is also essential to the enhancement of industrial competitiveness," he told a seminar in Sejong University in Seoul.

Cho stressed the importance of faithful execution of the trade agreements that Seoul and Washington have concluded to intensify economic cooperation between the two countries.

The current Korean-U.S. trading situation is "relatively smooth" because the United States left South Korea off its list of priority foreign countries for negotiation over alleged unfair trade practices in May, Cho said.

On the domestic front, the deputy premier ruled out any possibility that the government would announce measures to boost the economy.

"Such measures would accelerate inflation and the government prefers selective investment support on the foundation of stability," he said.

### **U.S. Soldiers' Smuggling Activities Increase**

*SK2608020889 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean  
22 Aug 89 p 2*

[Text] Smuggling by U.S. soldiers in Korea, which had been decreasing since 1985, showed a significant increase this year. However, a stop-gap measure to prevent smuggling by mobilizing a joint smuggling control team is planned because revision of the Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA], a revision designed to prevent smuggling, has been delayed.

According to the 21 August announcement by the Office of Customs Administration, 119 cases of smuggling amounting to 629 million won were found from the start of this year until the end of July. The cash amount—629 million won—increased by 62 percent compared to 389 million won in 110 cases, which were found for all of last year.

U.S. soldiers sell in Korean markets goods that they bought at post exchanges, smuggle goods using their military post privileges, smuggle goods when they ship their household goods, and use other more dexterous means than they have used in the past, and some soldiers smuggle goods on a very large scale. Small-scale smuggling using enlisted men who are assigned to Korea is also prevalent.

Smuggling by U.S. soldiers has increased as such. However, even though in May a special subcommittee to prevent illegal sales of tax-exempt goods, that was convened to revise the SOFA, agreed on a plan to strongly control smuggling by U.S. soldiers, this plan has not been implemented. Considering the growth of smuggling by U.S. soldiers, the Office of Customs Administration and the 8th U.S. Army agreed that Korean customs offices will inspect all of the parcels mailed by U.S. soldiers, only 10 percent of which are now inspected on an irregular basis, and that our side will have the right to inspect household goods shipped by U.S. soldiers, which

is not inspected by our customs offices. However, the joint committee to revise the SOFA has withheld its deliberations on this plan.

As a result, as a stop-gap measure to strongly control smuggling by U.S. soldiers until the SOFA is revised, Korea and the United States have decided to organize a joint smuggling control team and station it on the 8th Army Compound in Yongsan, a team that is composed of three officials each from the Office of Customs Administration and the U.S. Army in Korea, and to operate this team beginning 1 September. This joint control team is planning to keep watch on suspected smugglers inside the Yongsan compound and to conduct investigations outside the compound. However, how effective this team will be is questionable. A similar joint control team was organized in 1972. This team operated somewhat actively at the start. However, no substantial achievements resulted, and, therefore, this team was disorganized several years ago. Therefore, so long as fundamental measures, including revision of the SOFA, are not taken to prevent smuggling by U.S. soldiers, it is not expected that a new joint control team could bring about any substantial achievements.

Smuggling by U.S. soldiers in Korea had shown a tendency to decrease until last year—1.2 billion won in 1985, 700 million won in 1986, 767 million won in 1987, and 389 million won last year.

### **Driftnet Talks With U.S. Break for Consultations**

*SK2508080689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0748 GMT  
25 Aug 89*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 25 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States have suspended their fifth round of driftnet talks until Tuesday for consultations, a Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

The current round of talks began in Washington on Aug. 18 and was halted on Thursday.

"The two sides anticipate the talks will end successfully in a few days, with a narrowing of differences of opinion," he said.

The U.S. has demanded that its officials be allowed on board Korean squid boats fishing in the Northern Pacific Ocean to check whether they are catching salmon, that their fishing area in the Pacific be adjusted each month and that transmission equipment be installed on Korean driftnet boats to allow automatic real time monitoring of their location.

Korea, however, says the U.S. calls violate international law.

The two nations have negotiated from 1987 to limit the use of drift nets by Korean squid boats fishing in the Northern Pacific to prevent exhaustion of marine resources.

**DJP Reacts 'Fiercely' to Kim Tae-chung Remarks**  
SK2908010289 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
29 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] The government party fiercely reacted to Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] President Kim Tae-chung's announcement of a full-fledged struggle against the No Tae-u regime over the weekend.

Democratic Justice Party [DJP] spokesman Pak Hui-tae claimed in a lengthy statement yesterday that PPD leader Kim should reflect upon himself first before urging President No to apologize for his indictment in connection with a secret visit by his former colleague So Kyong-won to North Korea.

"The PPD declaration is nothing but a desperate effort to recover from the shock it received with its defeats in recent by-elections in two cities and the public discontent over the PPD response to the security-related incident," the DJP spokesman said.

He went on, "To the contrary of what the PPD leader said, the people think PPD President Kim should be issued a letter of warning."

**Rivalry Seen as Hindering Opposition Unity**  
SK2908014289 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 29 Aug 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Kang Song-chol]

[Text] The two most prominent opposition leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, have signaled that they will join hands again in fighting the government.

The two Kims appear to share the view that restored cooperation will be in their interest, at least for now.

It remains to be seen, however, to what extent the two opposition rivals of more than 20 years will be able to cooperate.

Through separate press meetings Saturday, they opened fire on President No Tae-u, pledging resolute struggles for democratic reforms and liquidation of legacies of disgraced ex-President Chon Tu-hwan's rule.

Their pledges were considered a move to make a shift in the political climate, which had been marked for months by controversy over a series of security-related incidents.

The two Kims agreed on the need to restore opposition unity and regain "missing politics."

Judging from their stances, political developments in the fall are likely to evolve around confrontation between the ruling camp and their two opposition parties—the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP].

Kim Tae-chung was harsher in his position against the No government than the other Kim. He accused No of having given up efforts for democratization and national reunification.

During the past two months when the PPD was in deep trouble amidst disputes over So Kyong-won's secret trip to north Korea, Kim maintained a double strategy of pushing dialogue and struggles at the same time.

But his Saturday press conference gave the impression that Kim is beginning to give more weight to struggle.

He vowed to launch all-out battles against the No government in and out of the National Assembly, and in court.

His out-of-parliament struggles will include signature campaigns for pushing democratic reforms and liquidating Fifth Republic misdeeds.

Kim Yong-sam suggested that this year's regular Assembly session starting Sept. 11 will be a crucial battlefield between the ruling camp and the opposition.

"With the liquidation of Fifth Republic irregularities, the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] will not be able to make any further step forward," he warned.

Hottest issues in the coming battles will include opposition demands for parliamentary testimony by ex-Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha.

Serious conflicts may also arise between the ruling camp and the opposition over the handling of "key Fifth Republic figures" pinpointed by the opposition.

The two Kims voiced similar views, but they appear to have somewhat different strategies in mind.

They differ, for example, over whether to include Kim Chong-pil, leader of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], in the opposition unity.

Kim Tae-chung repeated his offer to meet with Kim Yong-sam alone, making clear that he no longer considers the NDRP as a true opposition party.

Kim Yong-sam, however, countersuggested holding an opposition summit that will include Kim Chong-pil.

Behind such differences may be their deep-seated rivalry and their intention to grasp a leading role in future political developments, especially in the opposition circles.

Even if the opposition unity is restored, the two Kims will face enormous difficulties in turning political developments in their favor and realizing their demands regarding the liquidation of Fifth Republic misdeeds.

The ruling DJP is unlikely to make unilateral concessions. Party officials are saying that compromise cannot be reached over the Fifth Republic question without the change of position on the part of the opposition, especially Kim Tae-chung's PPD.

**PPD Accused of 'Bitter' Feelings Toward NDRP**

SK2908012289 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
29 Aug 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "NDRP's Outrage"]

[Text] Apparently directed at the largest opposition PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy], NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] President Kim Chong-pil said Sunday, "A certain opposition party vilifies our party for lacking the will to fight as an opposition party."

He said that the PPD felt bitter about his party because he had called for a thorough probe into the So Kyong-won case.

Kim made the remarks during a rally at the Seoul Nowon-B district chapter, headed by NDRP floor leader Kim Yong-chae.

As to the cooperative relations among three opposition parties, the NDRP head noted, "I was the first man who proclaimed the cooperation system in the opposition camp. And I still feel it is needed."

"Our party has never broken the cooperative relations" said Kim, indicating that his party will join hands with the two other opposition parties only when it is good for the nation.

He opened criticism against the PPD, saying, "A certain opposition party is trying from time to time to pull down President No from his office by demanding a midterm appraisal. The party which always seeks to fight is not a true opposition party."

He added, "Because the No government was given legitimacy through a popular vote, his five-year mandate should be protected."

**PPD Calls for Resumption of North-South Talks**

SK2908074889 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0732 GMT  
29 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea's largest opposition party called on the government to immediately resume talks with North Korea on Tuesday.

"The government and the ruling party have both thrown cold water on the atmosphere for dialogue between South and North Korea by deliberately ensuring security issues have dominated politics for more than three months," charged Kim Pong-ho, chief policy-maker of Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD).

He was harshly critical of the government for its unilateral suspension of talks, including preliminary contacts on a full session of the South and North Korean parliaments, and demanded their immediate resumption.

Kim included in his demand all political, military, Red Cross, sports and economic talks.

"The government's reluctance to continue dialogue with the North, accusing it of not changing its attitude toward the South, outshines President No Tae-u's July 7 declaration (for better relations with Pyongyang), which drew broad popular support, and it cannot avoid international criticism," Kim said.

Dialogue between the two Koreas, divided since the end of World War II, was broken off after an unauthorized visit to the North by a South Korean dissident.

The PPD policy-maker also warned the government not to exploit the reunification issue to retain power.

"The government should shift from its passive attitude to a positive stance toward the North to induce it to open dialogue with the South and open its society," Kim said.

He called for follow-up measures to the 1988 declaration in which No laid out a six-point overture for improved relations with the North in what was hailed as a bold departure from 40 years of confrontation and rivalry.

**Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun Interviewed**

SK2408035789 Seoul *Television Service in Korean*  
1245 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Interview with Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun by anchorman Pak Song-pom—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Pak Song-pom] How are you? The summer, which has been exceptionally humid and long, seems to be coming to an end in the rainfall speeding up the arrival of the fall season. However, our society does not seem to have come out of the humid and stuffy tunnel yet. [passage omitted]

In our serial program to find out what measures are under contemplation to cope with the pending issues, we will meet Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun this evening.

How are you, Prime Minister Kang?

[Kang Yong-hun] How are you, Mr Pak?

[Pak] It seems to have been quite a long time since you met the people face to face to talk to them. The most pressing pending issue seems to be that of the National Teachers Union [NTU], now that the summer holidays are over and the middle and high schools have begun, or will soon begin, classes, and the National Teachers Union members are expected to stage an in-school struggle. Fortunately, most schools are conducting their classes in a regular manner with the beginning of the new semester, but in some schools two teachers appeared in the same class, bewildering the students, and there are some schools having difficulty in conducting classes because of sit-ins. Therefore, quite a few parents doubt whether the schools will be able to conduct regular classes in the future. What is the government measure for this?

[Kang] We, on the part of the government, much regret this situation which many people, let alone the parents, have to worry about because of the National Teachers Union.

The number of teachers who joined the National Teachers Union amounted to some 12,000, whose number is only a small portion of the total 320,000 teachers in the middle and high schools in our country. However, with the increasing voice of criticism against their union activity, the membership of the union has diminished to some 700 as of today. Some of them went so far as to stage sit-in demonstrations, wearing red head bands, and yelling and raising their fists. This cannot be an act befitting the teachers educating the younger generation that will be working for this country. The government has no intention of tolerating this sort of act, despite the assertions of some who are urging us to negotiate and converse with them, from the standpoint of laying the foundation for a law-governing state heading for democratization. [passage omitted]

[Pak] I will not ask any more questions about the National Teachers Union. The situation of our society, which is experiencing the process of democratization, is in a state of considerable confusion. The reason for this is that the various demands gushing forth in the process of democratization are too excessive for the society to accommodate. Another reason, some people maintain, is that the government's ability to cope with the confusion in society and its volition for reform are insufficient. What is the government's diagnosis of the current situation and what is your remedy for it?

[Kang] I think that the foundation for implementing democracy by the constitutional state based on the principle of the separation of the three powers of government is being solidified with each passing day. More specifically, over the last 1 and a 1/2 years our National Assembly legislated or revised some 30 laws to facilitate the promotion of democratization, with the government cooperating with the ruling and opposition parties. The government also promulgated the equal number of enforcement decrees to go with them. The government massively decentralized the power held by the central government of the authoritarian regimes, delegating the authority to the local governments, such as the municipal and provincial governments. We are instituting drastic changes so that the administrative initiative is transmitted from the government to the civilians. The democratization process has been in steady progress in a concrete manner over the last 1 and a 1/2 years despite the allegations of some people who express doubt about the government's volition for democratization, some of whom are saying, "How can they implement democratization without liquidating the Fifth Republic legacies?" As you are well aware, some 40 cases of the Fifth Republic irregularities referred by the relevant National Assembly ad hoc committee have been investigated and concluded by the Special Investigation Department established by the prosecutors office. Should there be

any accusations made of such irregularities in the future, we will strictly dispose of them according to the law.

[Pak] This is in the same line with the previous question. Taking advantage of the issue of the Fifth Republic legacies and of the process of promoting democracy, the radical leftist forces are emerging in large numbers, and many people are worried. However, the people do not want any delay in the process of democratization and the liquidation of the Fifth Republic legacies. Please tell us the clearcut position of the government as to the current political situation dominated by public security affairs. As a specific case, Miss Yim Su-kyong and Fr Mun Kyu-hyon forced their way through Panmunjom in violation of the Armistice Agreement. What is the position of the government in regard to this matter?

[Kang] The criminals of such public security matters are not the object of political negotiation or compromise. Recently, some religious figures and a young student illegally entered the North Korean communist territory in breach of the law of the state. Some people often describe this situation as a security-dominated political situation. However, this act of violating the law of the state is a crime that should be dealt with according to the law. We must note the mistake which North Korea intentionally committed in violation of the armistice agreement that has ensured peace on the Korean peninsula. [passage omitted]

#### Premier Holds Cabinet Meeting on Water Problem

SK1708090389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0835 GMT  
17 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 17 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun called a cabinet meeting Thursday to seek ways to fight worsening water pollution and secure an uncontaminated piped water supply.

It was agreed that Seoul's three reservoirs (Noryangjin, Sonyu and Yongdungpo) need to be moved next year to the upper reaches of the Han River to obtain cleaner water.

Plans were discussed to spend 120 billion won (179.1 million U.S. dollars) to build sewage disposal plants in Yongin, Yangpyong, Hwado, Okchon, Munui, Poun, Yongdong, Kwangju (Kyonggi Province), Kwangju (South Cholla Province), Naju, Taegu and Yongchon by 1992.

It was also agreed to update anti-pollution regulations, launch a major crackdown on polluting factories and fully punish violators of related laws and regulations.

The administration will provide local governments with the money to restore aging filtration plants and water pipes.

Ministers will draw up plans for their fight against water pollution later this week and carry out intermediate plans by the end of this month.

The Construction Ministry reported last week that a third of the filtration plants in Seoul discharge water polluted with ammonia nitrogen.

Health and Social Affairs Minister Kim Chong-in denied the report in the meeting.

"A government survey Aug. 11 showed that no ammonia nitrogen was found in tested water," he said.

Kim admitted that tap water had some problems during a drought last year, but said pollution has not exceeded acceptable levels.

Seoul city government said Thursday that a private survey last week found that the water from Seoul's three reservoirs is pure enough to be drunk untreated.

#### \* Assembly Expects To Question Chon, Choe

41070149 Seoul IRYO SINMUN in Korean  
2 Jul 89 p 4

[By Chong Chol-hun: "Background of 17 May Incident and the Political Campaign Fund, Heart of the Investigation"]

[Text] How will the testimony of the two former presidents Chon and Choe proceed in the Assembly?

After mutual talks and compromises between the general secretaries and influential leaders of both government and opposition parties, the method of giving testimony is broadly outlined as follows.

In the case of former President Chon, he will officially come to the Assembly and read his prepared replies which will answer written questions submitted in advance by both the Special Committee on the Wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic and the Special Committee on the Kwangju Incident. However, one condition is that it will take place in a closed session and be videotaped. There remain many controversial issues unanswered, such as whether a TV broadcast will be live or videotaped, or whether there will even be a TV broadcast; whether each special committee is entitled to his testimony separately or just both together, etc. It seems at least agreed, however, that former President Chon will read his "written replies" in the Assembly.

It is known that Chon's attitude is that he will follow entirely the advice of the Government and the Democratic Justice Party [DJP]. It is also known that he has begun to collect various reference materials for his testimony to the Assembly. It seems clear that he will respond "one time in a closed session."

In contrast, Mr Choe Kyu-ha's attitude continues to be that he cannot testify in the Assembly in relation to the governing matters during his term as leader of the nation.

Part of the opposition has said that the testimony of these two former presidents will be "testimony that is necessary to clear up of the truth about the wrongdoings

of the Fifth Republic." Nevertheless, the overwhelming opinion is that the clearing up of the truth about these wrongdoings is already a thing of the past. In this sense, political observers point out the most important point involved in clearing up the wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic is not just testimony of the two former presidents, but the quality and extent of the questions during the testimony. Mr Chon recently told a reporter, "I will reveal all the facts I know in answering the questions during my testimony." The government side considers the thorniest problem in the hearings to be whether these former presidents can reveal the whole truth, when the opposition side tries to investigate information related to issues such as the truth behind the 29 June announcement, political campaign funds, and the background of the 12 December or 17 May incidents. This is because all these questions are directly related to President No. It is also known that Mr Choe Kyu-ha revealed various details about the political-social situation around 18 May 1980, while he was president, to President No, when they met on 17 May, and told him that "the political situation in the country will become very complicated, if I reveal all these details in testimony in the Assembly." Therefore, some politicians voice the opinion that it is better to move this whole matter to the 14th National Assembly, because they cannot expect any substantive information from Chon's testimony during the Sixth Republic. It is also obvious, however, that an endless delay of testimony by Chon and Choe will increase pressure on President No.

Chairman Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy also urged rapid completion of testimony concerning the wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic, and said that he would organize a national campaign to recall the No government after August, which is the deadline for the completion of clearing up the wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic. This also adds urgency to the success or failure of Assembly testimony by Chon and Choe. The main problem of this matter falls not on the method of the testimony but on the fact that the government and opposition sides cannot reach a realistic compromise on the contents of the questions.

Considering the previous unimpressive performance of the DJP, it cannot guarantee an "advance promise" from the opposition side, even after both sides agree on the contents of the questions, since the opposition now has a majority in the Assembly meetings and hearings often move in unpredictable directions. However, it is clear which side will be hurt when the opposition side starts asking important questions of Chon, who has already announced that he is ready to reveal all the facts. From this point of view, many political observers agree that it is not Chon but the Blue House that advocates the "one-time Assembly testimony."

It is also believed that the additional condition of submitting supplementary questions, which was added at the meetings of the government and opposition leaders, was used to push a decision on the "one-time Assembly testimony." One source close to Chon also

revealed that it is not true that Chon is putting conditions on the method of his giving testimony. This also confirms the suspicion that it is the Blue House itself which cannot agree with the opposition on the content of the questions.

What will be the gist of the questions in the National Assembly? The Special Committee on the Kwangju Incident originally gave the following three steps as basic to reaching the truth about the Kwangju incident: 1) the situation between 12 December 1979 and 19 May 1980; 2) the process from 20 May to 27 May, when the recapturing of the provincial government office was completed; and 3) the aftermath. Nevertheless, the opposition suggested the necessity of additional testimony in the special committee, after they examined the written reply of the U.S. Government released on 21 June, explaining the situation of the Kwangju incident. Therefore, it is still not clear what will be the exact content of the questions after revision based upon the additional testimony.

It is known that the assemblymen of the Party for Peace and Democracy who are involved with the Special Committee on Kwangju have outlined certain core questions. The Reunification Democratic Party is also preparing questions about each issue involving the wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic. This is being directed by Assemblyman Yi Ki-taek, the chairman of the Special Committee on the Wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic, and Assemblyman Kim Tong-chu.

The gist of around 30 questions which have been suggested so far for both special committees include the following:

- Motivation of retirement from the presidency on 16 August 1980
- The details surrounding the 12 December incident, when the leading group, including Mr Chon Tu-hwan, visited the residence of the prime minister four times in order to receive permission to take the incumbent joint chiefs of staff chief, Chong Sung-hwa, to the police station
- The circumstances surrounding the appointment of Chon Tu-hwan as director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency
- The circumstances surrounding the extension of martial law on 17 May 1980, and the details surrounding the return of the president to the country earlier than scheduled
- The truth about the fact that Prime Minister Sin Hyon-hak, accompanied by Chu Yong-pok and Yi Hui-sung, reported to the National Security Council on the dissolution of the National Assembly, expansion of martial law, and the closing down of schools, after the prime minister attended a meeting of the major commanders of all services at the Defense Ministry on 17 May
- The reason for the cabinet reshuffle of 21 May and the circumstances surrounding the appointment of Army General Yun Hong-chong, the commander of the

South and North Cholla Provinces martial law office at the time of the Kwangju incident, as communications minister

- The real purpose and the circumstances surrounding the visit of incumbent President Choe to the Middle East during 10-16 May
- The reason for the failure to carry out the promise to announce the detailed decisions made by the government through a special speech or a call for a temporary meeting of the National Assembly around 20 May
- The reason for the failure of the National Assembly to pass a bill to establish a National Security Council; in addition, it also mentioned Mr Choe Kwang-su, the former foreign minister and chief presidential secretary to President Chon Kyu-ha at the time of the 12 December incident

The opposition side continues to claim that Mr Chon Tu-hwan must testify about many things. It claims that the testimony of former President Chon will take at least 3-4 days and therefore a one-time testimony would be very unsatisfactory.

Major issues for investigation in relation to the Kwangju incident itself include the following:

- The legal grounds for establishing the headquarters for the joint investigation
- Contents of the investigation of Kim Chae-kyu and the alleged relations between Kim and Chong Sung-hwa
- The truth about whether Chon moved military troops on 12 December for a military coup violating the law, and the details surrounding the movement of military troops in terms of U.S.-Korean communication
- Circumstances related to the 17 May emergency martial law expansion measure and the involvement to the Defense Security Command in this measure
- The practical plans for conciliation
- The truth surrounding the atrocious suppression of the citizens of Kwangju and orders to fire

Among the more than 40 questions in relation to the wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic, more than half are allegedly directly involved with Chon. These are as follows:

- Circumstances related to the establishment of the Ilhae Foundation (presently called the Sejong Foundation)
- Details surrounding the construction and renovation of Chon's private residence in Yonhi-tong and transformation of the surrounding area into a park
- Details surrounding the breaking-up of the Kukje Group
- Details surrounding the purchase of fighter planes made by Northrop Corp.
- Misuse of funds allocated for the petroleum industry
- Monopolized procurement of traffic signal lights
- Unofficial, secret approval of golf courses
- Location of Blue House properties
- Distribution and use of properties confiscated as wrongly accumulated wealth

- Details related to the import of the Nuclear Reactors Nos 11 and 12
- Alleged suspicion surrounding the approval of a second private airline
- Suspicions related to the import of electric trains for the Seoul Subway
- Details about the New Generation Educational Institute and the Heart Foundation
- Wrongdoings by relatives of hon and his wife

There remains, however, an unpredictable potential danger in Chon's testimony, because he might be thoroughly questioned about the rumor that he collected around 20 billion won worth of campaign funds by 1987 and initially handed 15 billion won over to President No for his presidential campaign, and handed over an additional 5.5 billion won to No before he left the presidency.

In this sense, observers are very pessimistic about the possibility of one-question-one answer style testimony by Chon as the opposition advocates. They believe that the most probable possibility left is a one-time reading of written replies. Even in this case, observers expect the contents of the written replies will remain in the category of a statement of apology toward the people, as shown in Chon's statement of apology released during his retreat at the Paektam Temple when he left his home in Yonhi-tong.

### **Soviet Scholar Outlines North-South Trade**

SK2908021689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
29 Aug 89 p 2

[Summary of paper by Georgiy D. Toloraya of the Soviet Academy of Sciences presented to the International Symposium on Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation, held 28-29 August in Seoul]

[Text] The very nature of economic cooperation between the two parts of divided Korea is highly politicized, since both in the North and in the South it is identified with the problem of national reunification and national reconciliation.

Therefore purely economic criteria are not quite sufficient for prognosing the likely directions and magnitude of this cooperation. However, for the purposes of this paper we wouldn't discuss political considerations.

Even mechanical comparison shows a certain commodity trade potential as one of the chief directions of North-South exchanges.

It can be accomplished in two ways: One is reallocating streams of commodities from other markets into the channels of inter-Korean trade, the second is setting up special production base for this purpose.

There were certain overexpectations concerning the present possibilities of inter-Korean trade among South Korean businessmen and politicians, and now that there is little progress here, some are readily looking for political reasons, not taking into consideration purely economic limitations.

I would like to name some of them.

1. North Korean economy, mostly oriented onto internal market, has only limited export capabilities both from the point of view of range of commodities and volume of export.

Without a special program of export branches development (maybe with South Korean participation), there are not so many possibilities for Northern exports to the South. My estimate is that in coming decade or so its maximum volume couldn't exceed \$300 million.

2. The difference in technology poses severe problems and restraints on exchange of technical goods.

Although some south Korean industrial equipment (for textile, footwear, foodstuffs industries, electronics) could be used in DPR Korea, the problem of its compatibility and adjustment may arise.

3. Most of the goods that are the core of South Korean exports—I mean the consumer goods, tailored to the demand of a Western consumer (automobiles, classy electronics, fashion clothing and footwear) can hardly find a ready market in the North due to different life styles and more production-oriented national priorities in the North.

4. That means that even this not very considerable amount of currency, that the North could accumulate from exports to the South, would be probably spent elsewhere, thus posing problems for trade balancing.

Without a special program of export branches development (maybe with South Korean participation), there are not so many possibilities for Northern exports to the South. My estimate is that in coming decade or so its maximum volume couldn't exceed \$300 million.

5. Trade operations between the North and the South could also experience some difficulties due to differences in trading technique of the partners.

I support the idea of a special bodies on both sides, dealing with inter-Korean trade at least at the initial stage.

6. I set aside such practical questions as mode of payment, insurance, transportation, quality control, claims settlement etc. although without creating (and the only way is setting up a mutually obligatory legislative base) a smoothly running mechanism any direct transactions are impossible.

As to economic cooperation (especially in the form of joint ventures—JV) the prospects here are more promising, although rather vague. Of course, JV cannot be started overnight—the need to build up mutual understanding and trust is as important, as economic considerations (although it might be easier for the people of the same blood).

The probable areas of economic co-operation at the first stage may include:

1. Joint development of natural resources (mostly in the rich Northern areas) with subsequent delivery of processed products not only to the South (or vice versa) but also to foreign markets (probable minerals may include coal, iron ore, nonferrous ores, magnesite, nephelynes, grafite etc, as well as reprocessing of waste in non-ferrous metallurgy and other branches).

South Korean side may invest with both domestically produced and imported equipment, while Northern side could bear the burden of construction, geological and related research, supplying some domestic equipment as well as workforce.

2. Procurement and processing of fish and sea products, including mariculture. Such JV [joint venture] could operate both in North and South economic zones, using the ships of both sides, although processing equipment and technology would be preferable of Southern or imported origin.

3. JV in agriculture in the South, using Northern traditional agrotechniques and laborforce, brought on seasonal basis, thus drastically reducing labor costs and producing agricultural products, which possibly would be able to compete even with imported commodities in the probable absence of import restrictions.

4. Tourist industry, where a JV could organize tours (for Westerners mostly) including both South and North. Such JV could operate a chain of hotels in either side of 38 (in the North—specially built for this purpose), a number of vehicles (tourist buses), shipping and recreational facilities in the North.

5. Transport and related services, where a JV could operate in two fields: a) delivery of merchandise of inter-Korean trade; b) delivery of export-import goods: that of North Korea—mostly to Western markets, that of South Korea—to socialist countries.

It could jointly operate a number of trucks, railroad cars and sea-gong vessels. A jointly operated passenger airline via North Korean airspace to China, USSR and Europe is also not impossible.

6. A joint trading house marketing North Koreans goods in Western markets, as well as some South Korean goods in the socialist countries.

This is a broad framework, that can have several outlets—for example, a JV with North Korea participation in a free export zone in the South, which process semi-finished goods of North Korean origin and/or export them.

7. As to JV's in manufacturing, they would take some more time to spread up. There could be two principal directions of creating such JV in the North.

First is producing some goods (mostly consumer goods, like textiles, footwear, processed food and beverage, electronics) for North Korea's internal market, although limited at the moment, but with much space to spread.

Second is relocation of declining labor-intensive South Korean industries for costs reasons with the aim of continuing exports to the previously exploited markets. However, technology computability as well as quality problems may arise.

8. At the initial stage of cooperation the North-South joint ventures in the third countries could be very efficient for acquiring experience of working together and smoothing out psychological and political differences.

The area for such JV's could include Middle East projects, construction of, say, hotels and other objects in Soviet Far East or China.

It is possible to use North Korean workers for implementing Southern engineering projects with eventual profit sharing.

Some more general considerations on economic cooperation:

—Prerequisite for organizing a JV is a free access to the partner' [as published] side economic information and vital regulations, concerning economic activities.

—It may be useful to start cooperation with North Korea through newly appearing "second economy," which comprises mostly JV companies with Chochongnyon [General Association of Korean Residents in Japan] firms of Japanese Koreans as well as using non-traditional methods of planning North Korean conglomerate companies, p.e. "Taesong."

### Three Companies Licensed To Import From North

SK1108020289 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
11 Aug 89 p 8

[Text] Three trading firms obtained trade license from the government to import raw material worth about \$3,462,000 from North Korea.

According to the Trade Industry Ministry yesterday, Ssangyong is to import from the North 2,000 tons of steel products worth about \$572,000 and Sunkyong plans to buy 1,014 tons of zinc ingots worth approximately \$1,722,000 and 300 tons of electrolytic copper valued at \$781,000.

Lucky-Goldstar will buy 1,013 tons of hot rolled coils worth \$387,000 from North Korea.

Since trade with Pyongyang started in November last year, Ssangyong and 10 other South Korean firms have imported \$15,370,000 worth of goods from the North. Items from the North include Alaskan pollack, coal, chinaware and beer.

Exported to Pyongyang were \$69,000 worth of jackets made by Hyundai.

Trade with the North came to a halt in April following the controversial visit by Rev. Mun Ik-hwan to Pyongyang.

### Ministry To Take Measures To Boost Exports

SK1708063489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0530 GMT  
17 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 17 (YONHAP)—South Korea, bedeviled by a stubborn export slowdown, will take active steps to fuel exports from September, Trade and Industry Minister Han Sung-su said Thursday.

In briefing President No Tae-u, Han said his ministry will try to spur exports through stabilizing the won, improving the trade bill system, expanding financial support for exporters, particularly small- and medium-sized firms, and fostering Korea's fledgling high-tech industry.

The government announced comprehensive measures to encourage exports June 19, but with little effect.

"The export slump continued in July and August, following a 6.8 percent increase in the first half of the year," Han said.

Small businesses are suffering from labor disputes, wage increases and dwindling investment sentiment, he said, and so the government will take measures to stabilize them.

It will do this by ordering banks to increase loans to small firms and strengthening the trust guarantee system, he said.

Han said the government will raise 200 billion won (298.51 million U.S. dollars) to develop small businesses ahead of schedule and will support the establishment of new firms.

### North Seeks To Open Air Route to Los Angeles

SK1208001189 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean  
11 Aug 89 p 4

[Article by reporter Pyon Hong-chin at HANGUK ILBO Los Angeles bureau]

[Text] On 10 August, it has been learned that North Korea is pushing for a plan to open an air route linking Pyongyang, Beijing, Nagoya, and Los Angeles to fly chartered Civil Aviation Administration of China passenger planes in a bid to actively lure tourists from the

United States and Japan and other regions, apparently part of an effort toward opening up.

On 10 August, an official at an American tourist association based in Los Angeles that has business connections with Chinese tourist industries quoted a source in the Chinese tourist industry as saying that the North Korean tourist bureau had recently approached China Peace International, a Chinese tourist agency, asking it to act as an intermediary in arranging a contract with the Chinese civilian airline to run chartered passenger planes. This official further said that the Chinese side has agreed to promote tourist industries in a joint venture and has already embarked upon negotiations with U.S. and Japanese airline management authorities to open an air route to fly chartered passenger planes.

The same official added: It seems that we could run the chartered passenger planes at least once a month, starting next January at the earliest.

Meanwhile, Rosalyn Kaiser, spokesperson for the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, said: We have not yet received any request from the Chinese civilian airlines for running the chartered passenger planes. However, it is a basic agreement between the United States and China to give approval for running the chartered passenger planes unless there is any special reasons to do otherwise.

### Foreign Companies Investment Withdrawals 'Surge'

SK2108092989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0817 GMT  
21 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 21 (YONHAP)—Foreign companies took 46.29 million U.S. dollars out of South Korea in the first half of the year, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

The figure, surpassing 46.09 million dollars for the whole of last year, brought the total since 1967 to 511.46 million dollars.

The Ministry attributed the surge in withdrawals of foreign investments to worsening investment conditions in Korea and increasing liquidation of joint ventures by Korean firms.

Remittances abroad of dividends by foreign firms totaled 106.85 million dollars during the first six months and are certain to eclipse the 141.667 million dollars of 1988.

Foreign companies have sent 1.195 billion dollars in dividends abroad since 1962, the Ministry said.

### Burma

#### Gen Saw Maung Receives Indian Ambassador

BK2808065689 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
0630 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Myanma [Burma], received Dr Indu Prakash Singh, ambassador of the Republic of India, at the Dagon Yeiktha of the Ministry of Defense at 0930 today.

Also present together with Gen Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, were Lieutenant General Than Shwe, member of the SLORC; Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the SLORC; and U Shwe Zin, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Protocol Department.

#### High Schools Reportedly To Reopen in September

BK2708105489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0910 GMT  
27 Aug 89

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 26 (AFP)—Burma is to reopen its high schools in September, Rangoon Radio said in a report monitored here Saturday [26 August].

The schools have been closed since the Army cracked down on a pro-democracy student uprising last year.

The military government has said that universities will eventually open again after the gradual reopening of lower-level educational institutions.

The government has reopened primary schools and junior high schools nationwide over the last three months, the official radio said.

Universities and schools throughout Burma were closed in August last year when students led hundred thousands of people on to the streets of cities nationwide demanding an end to the 26-year-old military-backed regime and democratic elections.

Thousands of the peaceful demonstrators were gunned down in the months leading to a military coup on September 18 last year, in which the present government seized power.

#### Permission Given To Reopen Education Institute

BK2208063389 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 21 Aug 89

[“Announcement of the Ministry of Education on Permission To Reopen the Institute of Education, dated 21 August—the 5th day of the waning moon of Wagaung, 1351 Burmese era”]

[Text] It is hereby announced that all classes of the Institute of Education under the Higher Education Department of the Ministry of Education have been permitted to reopen effective Monday, 2 October 1989.

[Signed] Dr Pe Thein, minister, Ministry of Education

#### Democratic Youth League Party De-registers

BK2508082889 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 24 August 89

[“Announcement No 267 of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union Of Myanma, dated 24 August— 8th day of the waning moon of Wagaung, 1351 Burmese era”]

[Text] Subject: De-registration of People's Potential Democratic Youth League as a political party

1. The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma [Burma] announced that the People's Potential Democratic Youth League which has its headquarters at No 59, 26th Street, Pabedan Township, Yangon [Rangoon] Division, was permitted registration as a political party by the commission in accordance with Article 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 175 dated 29 December 1988.

2. However, a unanimous decision was made by all the Central Executive Committee members of that party to request the de-registration of their party. Hence, the Elections Commission hereby announces the de-registration of the People's Potential Democratic Youth League effective 24 August 1989.

By the authority vested in me,

Signed: Aye Maung, secretary

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

##### Singapore Offer Term 'Politically Unacceptable'

BK2808112589 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
1010 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] Singapore, Aug 28 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Singapore's offer to host U.S. military facilities gives the impression that it sees Malaysia as a threat to the Republic, and hence the need for a deterrent, a Malaysian politician said here Monday.

Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, a vice-president of the United Malays National Organisation, of which the Malaysian premier Dr Mahathir Mohamed is the president, said when Singapore offered to host the facilities, “Malaysia's gut reaction was: Where is the threat coming from?”

He said judging from official speeches on Singapore defence, there was a constant reference to threats coming from irrational leaders and extremist forces.

“Many Malaysians can't help but feel that the Singapore leadership may be referring to Malaysia, perhaps Indonesia, too, and what it sees as a threat from the forces of

Islam and Malay nationalism," he said in an address at the Institute of Policy Studies, Singapore.

"When you want to host U.S. facilities here and when we perceive that you see us as a threat to your existence and your stability, then of course we see that the offer is directed as a deterrent against us."

Singapore had earlier this month said it was willing to play host to a limited U.S. military presence to make it easier for the Philippines to continue keeping the two giant American military installations—Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base. Manila and Washington have yet to begin negotiations for a new agreement on the presence of the two bases.

The Singapore offer, however, met with opposition from Malaysia and Indonesia while Thailand appeared to welcome the move.

Abdullah, who is a former defence minister, said: "You're telling us what you see is this sea of hostile Malays surrounding you and you're saying, 'Hey, don't meddle with us, we have the Americans behind us.'

"We feel a little hurt, a little suspicious of your intentions and motives, a little doubtful of your sense of commitment to ASEAN and ZOPFAN [zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality] and your sense of good neighbourliness."

Malaysia had earlier objected to the proposal on the ground that it would undermine ZOPFAN, the concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality for Southeast Asia that has been agreed upon by ASEAN as its aim for the region.

ASEAN groups Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Brunei.

Abdullah said Malaysia would find the proposal politically unacceptable even if Malaysia were to believe that the U.S. presence would not significantly affect the security of Malaysia or that it would in fact enhance the security of Malaysia.

This is because firstly, Malaysia is "very committed" to ZOPFAN, an ideal that the ASEAN should adhere to, with or without superpowers' recognition and guarantees.

Secondly, Malaysia is also "very committed" to the Nonaligned Movement and its principles. "We cannot agree to the setting up of a military base so near us," he added.

### Chinese Delegation Visits Palm Oil Facilities

BK2808124889 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Excerpts] A training program is an effective means to enhance productivity because the trainees are equipped with the latest techniques and information to enhance their skills. Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Sri

Rafidah Aziz inaugurated an Asia-Pacific hotel and management course in Petaling Jaya. [passage omitted]

Earlier, Datuk Sri Rafidah received Chinese Commerce Minister Mr Hu Ping and his delegation. They will observe the country's capacity to export palm oil to China. During the 8-day visit beginning today until 4 September, the 4-member delegation will visit the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia and a palm oil storage center in Penang.

Datuk Sri Rafidah said Mr Hu Ping's visit was in return to her visit last month. As a result of Datuk Sri Rafidah's visit to China, private Malaysian companies succeeded in selling natural rubber worth 2.44 million ringgit and palm oil worth 1 million ringgit to relevant agencies in China. On-going negotiations involve the sales of palm oil worth 3 million ringgit and plywood worth 152 million ringgit.

### Mahathir To Attend Nonaligned Summit

BK2508140089 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1153 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 25 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Kampuchean issue is expected to predominate in discussions at the ninth nonaligned summit in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from Sept 4 to 7.

Malaysian Foreign Ministry officials said Friday this is so particularly since the summit follows the closing of the month-long international conference on Kampuchea in Paris next week.

"By the time of the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] summit, we will know whether there will be any general agreement towards a comprehensive settlement (of the 10-year-long conflict)," they added.

They said a wide range of political and economic issues are also expected to be discussed at the summit, including possible wider economic and financial sanctions against South Africa for its apartheid policy, the Namibian independence process, Palestine, disarmament, and Afghanistan.

Economic issues include the debt problem faced by developing nations, the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the proposed new international economic order, and increased South-South and North-South cooperation.

The triennial meeting of 102 developing countries will be preceded by a senior officials meeting on Aug 31 and a two-day conference of foreign ministers on Sept 1-2.

The Malaysian delegation will be led by Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed.

### Mahathir Predicts Elections in Year's Time

*BK2808052189 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0422 GMT 28 Aug 89*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 28 (OANA-BERNAMA)— Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad has given indication that the next general elections may be held in less than a year.

Dr Mahathir gave the hint when opening a division meeting of the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), of which he is the party president.

UMNO forms the backbone of the ruling National Front coalition of 12 parties. The present government has to hold the general elections before April 1991 when its term expires.

Dr Mahathir in calling party members to close ranks said: "We have less than two years to mend any split in the party; maybe even less than a year."

He said if members were divided, the party would become ineffective when the general elections are held and might even lose in some marginal seats.

In the last general elections in 1986, the National Front won 148 the 177 parliamentary seats. Of the total, UMNO won 83 seats.

### Government Plans To Assist Bankrupt Businesses

*BK2708135689 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television  
Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 27 Aug 89*

[Text] Deputy prime minister, Mr Ghafar Baba, said the government is currently conducting a study, based on humanitarian grounds, to extend assistance to bankrupt Malay businessmen.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Ganesan] The deputy prime minister said this when he inaugurated the Shah Alam UMNO [United Malays National Organization] representatives meeting at the Perak Jubilee Hall this afternoon. He said all the concerned entrepreneurs, irrespective of their various categories, will be identified.

[Ghafar Baba] I cannot promise that the government will definitely extend a 100-percent assistance but it will give these entrepreneurs an opportunity to revive their businesses. It is a difficult task to revive a bankrupt businessman. It is certainly difficult. They were plunged into bankruptcy because of the economic recession. They cannot be blamed. The bad situation was the cause. We are currently making an effort to identify these businessmen. It is useless for UMNO to be strong if our economy is weak. UMNO is only part of the machinery and our main objective is to achieve a better life for Malays. [end recording]

### Cambodia

#### Che Soth Receives Lao Defense Minister

*BK2608130889 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1105 GMT 26 Aug 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK, August 26—Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, received here on August 24 Gen Khamtai Siphandon, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of national defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, currently on an official friendship visit to Cambodia.

Che Soth warmly welcomed the Lao defense minister's visit to Cambodia, considering it a contribution to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

The two sides informed each other of the latest development in their respective countries, particularly experience accumulated in the socioeconomic reform. They condemned the dark schemes and moves against the State of Cambodia and the long-standing friendship and cooperation between Cambodia and Laos as well as among the three Indochinese countries.

#### Che Sim Opens Front Committee Meeting

*BK2908055789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[Text] On the morning of 28 August, at the office of the National Assembly, the standing committee of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] held a meeting to review the front's activities in the past 6 months and to set targets for the second half of this year.

Presiding over the meeting were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the front's honorary presidium; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the party committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and Comrade Ros Chhun, member of the party Central Committee and chief of staff of the front's cabinet.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Chea Sim spoke in detail about the great victories scored by the Cambodian people in the past, particularly the recent successes on the diplomatic front, which have improved the position of strength and constantly heightened Cambodia's prestige in the international arena. Comrade Chairman Chea Sim stressed that in the past 6 months, the front's National Council, all levels of front organizations, and our three mass organizations made efforts to carry out

propaganda to increase the party's leadership among revolutionary movements in every field.

Comrade Chea Sim further said: Starting from a patriotic conscience and a firm belief in the correct leadership of the party and state, the masses and people inside and outside the country have more clearly realized the perfidious nature of all types of enemies and have pooled their forces to provide both moral and material assistance and support to the policies of the party and Government of our State of Cambodia. Comrade Chea Sim further said we are profoundly proud of the fact that the masses and people are increasingly conscientious in taking part in the task to defend and build the motherland to effect great changes and expand all-round national achievements and continue to move toward scoring new victories.

### **Presents Firearms to Militiamen**

*BK2908063489 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0412 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 29—A ceremony was held at the headquarters of the information and culture service of Kandal Province last Saturday [26 Aug] to present firearms to self-defence units.

It was attended by Chea Sim, chairman of the National Council of Military Mobilization, and others.

Addressing the audience, Chea Sim, who is also chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of Kampuchea Fatherland, called on all local militiamen to heighten their vigilance against the enemy's plots and moves and firmly defend the people's peaceful life after the complete pull-out of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia.

Che Sim condemned the Khmer opposition coalition for obstructing the process of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

He reiterated the goodwill and constructive stance of the State of Cambodia in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

### **Mat Ly Visits Ethnic Groups in Kompong Cham**

*BK2608112989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Aug 89*

[Text] On 21 August, Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, called on cadres, combatants, militiamen, people, monks, and particularly the fraternal ethnic groups in Ta Deh, Chreh, O Russei, and Kompong Tralach Communes in Kompong Tralach District of Kompong Cham Province.

Thanks to this visit to the Cham nationals, our fraternal ethnic groups have become well aware of the attention given to the ethnic groups by our party and state.

After expressing thanks to our fraternal Cham peoples who sent their sons and husbands to serve the cause of national defense, Comrade Mat Ly spoke on the all-round progress particularly in Kompong Tralach District. Comrade Mat Ly also clearly emphasized the outcome of the party Central Committee's ninth session, the National Assembly's seventh session, and the Paris negotiations, thus enabling our fraternal Cham nationals and our cadres to clearly understand the current realities in our country. He also recalled that the upcoming withdrawal of Vietnamese troops was not caused by pressure from any side, but was due to the fact that our Armed Forces have been able to ensure the national defense tasks by themselves. Moreover, it was because we wanted to successfully implement our national reconciliation policy.

The comrade exhorted all local authorities, particularly the fraternal Cham nationals, to closely unite and strive to effectively abide by the law on military service because all of us must be responsible for the defense and construction of our country.

### **Ney Pena Attends Meeting on Education Work**

*BK2708092289 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Aug 89*

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, the Education Ministry held a ceremony on the morning of 26 August at the Cambodian-Soviet Friendship Institute to close the 10th meeting to sum up education work throughout the country.

During the 5-day session, the participants listened attentively to the reports on the outcome of the 10-year scholastic period—particularly the 1988-89 school year and the targets to be implemented in the 1989-90 school year—as well as the reports by the outstanding provinces, cities, emulation units, and schools, referring to the experiences on the implementation of the education tasks in the past year.

At the same time, the meeting participants attentively listened to the report on cultural and artistic work to be implemented in schools and on the experiences from Vietnam's education work translated by Le Ngoc Tuan, deputy minister of the Higher and Vocational Education Ministry.

Also during the meeting, all participants discussed and exchanged views on each specialized field and on how to improve the quality of education at primary level in the coming school year.

The meeting decided to confer the mobile banner of the Council of Ministers on the outstanding Phnom Penh education sector, and citation banners and letters on 71 provincial and municipal units and 48 individuals who were outstanding in education work.

At the same time, the meeting also decided to present the laurel banners of the Education Ministry to four provincial and municipal education offices and two schools that made outstanding achievements during the 1988-89 school year, and citation banners and letters to 406 outstanding units and individuals.

In his closing speech, Comrade Ney Pena stressed the good experiences for use as the groundwork for building the educational strategy in the coming years, thus correctly responding to the requirements of the national society.

The comrade noted that in the coming years and beyond, all cadres must make every effort, and strive to solve all the key problems and seek all means to strengthen the education work to serve our socioeconomic development.

#### **Tie Banh, Bou Thang Close Army Courses**

*BK2708055489 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Aug 89*

[Text] A solemn ceremony to close the ninth training course for company-level cadres was recently held at the army infantry school. On the occasion, Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, called on the new trainees to behave as model soldiers in their respective units in observing army discipline and instructions. Moreover, they should strive to inform our compatriots of the situation and plan and give clear guidance to them, so that they understand and can then perform their imperative tasks.

The fourth and seventh training courses for company-level political cadres were recently closed at the army political school as well. Taking the floor at the closing ceremony, Comrade Gen Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of General Political Department, welcomed and hailed the fine results of the courses and paid high esteem to the great efforts exerted by the school and all the trainees. He stressed the immediate tasks that should be assumed by our army and urged the political cadres to strive to appropriately implement the work of providing ideological and political education to our army, with the aim of upgrading with each passing day its knowledge so that it has a firm determination to wage the struggle to successfully implement all the tasks defined by the party.

#### **Ministry Reports Successes of Police Forces**

*BK2708050689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Aug 89*

[Text] According to the Interior Ministry's report reviewing the situation in the first quarter of the year, the People's Police Forces throughout the country arrested 517 covert enemy elements—including 4 regimental cadres and 1 battalion cadre—in hiding among the population in various localities and seized 149 firearms.

Moreover, in their mopping-up operations, our forces killed 676 enemy soldiers and seized 424 guns, 404 mines, 25 field radios, and other war equipment.

This is a punishment against the Pol Potist bandits, who still nurture the ambition of sowing insecurity and instability in the people's daily lives.

Through the fine results, the congress [as heard] acclaimed a number of provinces and municipalities—such as Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kompong Thom, Kompong Som, Koh Kong, and Kampot—that had effectively used the combined forces and measures to timely discover and destroy the enemies.

#### **Returnees in Kompong Thom Province Reported**

*BK2608094489 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0416 GMT 26 Aug 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 26—In August, 98 mixed people deserted their rank and reported themselves to the administration in Kompong Thom Province, 150 km north of Phnom Penh. The returnees, who brought along 48 assorted guns, two walkie-talkies, and a good quantity of other war means, included 32 ex-Pol Potists, 26 ex-Sereikans, and 40 ex-Moulinakans.

In the first 8 months of this year, the provincial administration received 637 such people with 290 assorted guns, three walkie-talkies and other war means. The biggest numbers of ralliers were recorded in Stoung and Kompong Svay Districts with a total of 343 ralliers and 159 firearms.

#### **Call for Four-Party Government Reaffirmed**

*BK2908072089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Aug 89*

[Station commentary: "If There Is No Equal Four-Party Cambodian Government, National Reconciliation Cannot Be Achieved"]

[Text] In the past, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors unilaterally carried out deceitful maneuvers on national reconciliation in Cambodia and did not talk about a four-party provisional Cambodian government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors attempted to dupe all Cambodia's nationalist resistance forces—which have been fighting and bogging down the

Vietnamese for the past more than 10 years—into incorporating themselves into Vietnam's puppet and lackey regime with the Hanoi Vietnamese as masters. This is cheating in broad daylight. National reconciliation the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' way is nothing; it will only allow the Hanoi Vietnamese to continue occupying Cambodia. In other words, this is national reconciliation under a regime which is an out-and-out lackey of the Vietnamese aggressors. No one will accept this Hanoi Vietnamese maneuver of fake national reconciliation.

All of Cambodia's nationalist resistance force, the entire Cambodian people, and the overwhelming majority of people the world over want genuine national reconciliation in Cambodia, that is an equal four-party coalition with no one party monopolizing power over the others. People agree that to achieve genuine national reconciliation in Cambodia, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors should withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia under the meticulous and effective supervision of a UN international control organization. Only when the Hanoi Vietnamese are forced to pull out their secret and hidden aggressor forces from Cambodia, followed by the simultaneous dissolution of the illegitimate, traitorous, and puppet regime—lackey of the Vietnamese aggressors—and of the legitimate State of Democratic Kampuchea, can an equal four-party provisional Cambodian government be set up. This is equality from top to bottom. Only in this way can free elections in Cambodia be organized by the four Cambodian parties without any one party monopolizing power and with out any one party dominating the others. This is reasonable and just.

Therefore, if the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors still remain stubborn, national reconciliation in Cambodia will not be achieved.

### Indonesia

#### Daily Discusses Aquino Stand on U.S. Bases

BK2808111389 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST  
in English 24 Aug 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Referendum on the Bases?"]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino missed a precious opportunity to present a rough outline of her government's policy plan regarding the U.S. bases, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, when she addressed the 10th ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIP) meeting in Manila on Tuesday [22 August].

She could have at least hinted that her government, based on various studies, including the work of the Philippines' Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has a clear view of what needs to be done when the 25-year period of the Military Base Agreement with the U.S. expires in 1991.

President Aquino could have added that the Philippines is resolved to restore its full sovereignty by 1998 when

Filipinos will celebrate the centennial of the Philippine independence proclaimed by Emilio Aguinaldo.

That would mean the Philippines and the U.S. would have beyond 1991, with the military base agreement continuing on a yearly basis until notice of termination were given, to arrange a gradual phasing out of the bases.

She could have encouraged ASEAN members to seriously discuss the future security arrangements of this region from now on, perhaps on an informal basis during the initial period as preferred by Bangkok. Such discussions, which later could evolve into those done on a more formal basis, should of course take into serious consideration the strategic shifts occurring in the East Asia-Pacific region which not to an inconsiderable degree are the result of the changing East-West relations.

Such a simple but concrete statement at this stage, as a demonstration of the Filipinos' political resolve, indicating an adequate time-frame for necessary adjustments, both for the Philippines and the region, should persuade Singapore to postpone its efforts at cloning Subic and Clark until an ASEAN consensus could be worked out on managing the region's security.

Instead, President Aquino when addressing the ASEAN legislators and in her remarks to reporters, virtually confronted ASEAN with the necessity of holding a sort of open referendum on the future of the bases.

She has urged ASEAN countries to state clearly if they agree that the U.S. military presence contributes to regional security, and whether ASEAN members agree that Singapore's recent offer to host some U.S. facilities could be one way of sharing the burden.

These bases, Clark and Subic, which are supposedly meant to perform a beneficial role in strengthening regional security are becoming an awkward problem for the Philippines, and as it turns out, also for the rest of ASEAN.

Although not so obvious, they also pose a problem for the U.S. as to whether it still makes sense to maintain such a prominent, and expensive, forward defense line given the rapid development of military technology and the ongoing strategic shifts in the Asia-Pacific region as a function of the changing East-West relations.

Observing this mounting debate over the future of the U.S. bases in the Philippines, either within the context of that country's domestic politics or among ASEAN members, one cannot help but recall President William McKinley's exasperation after Commodore George Dewey's victory in Manila Bay in 1898. McKinley, it was reported, had said: "If old Dewey had just sailed away when he smashed that Spanish fleet, what a lot of trouble he would have saved us."

But Dewey did not sail away. He kept pressing Washington to transform the obscure Spanish naval station into "an impregnable naval base," and so the U.S. Army

must have something as a sop: Fort Stotenburg, the current location of Clark Air Base.

The rest is now history. And part of that history is that these two U.S. bases could not withstand the onslaught of Japanese Imperial Forces in 1942 in their drive towards the Southern region, nor could they prevent the "fall of Saigon" in 1975.

Yet we are now requested to state unequivocally that the continuation of those bases is indispensable for our further existence as sovereign nations in this region.

For Indonesia, this is indeed an awkward proposition, given the ambiguous character of those bases and the dubious role they have performed in our recent past.

After all, these bases were utilized in the late fifties to launch destabilizing activities against a legal government in Indonesia (whatever the private views were of some Indonesians at that time regarding President Sukarno's political experimentations) by assisting the regional revolts outside Java.

It is about time that Indonesia, through quiet diplomacy persuade Singapore to hold its offer in abeyance and to remind the Philippines, while basically the problem is theirs, that we all as ASEAN members should work hard to agree on a common framework in managing the region's security before the ZOPFAN [zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality] policy can be enforced.

#### **Suharto Urges Democratic Life at Party Congress**

BK2808111789 Jakarta *ANTARA* in English 1032 GMT  
28 Aug 89

[Text] Jakarta, August 28 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto has called on the country's socio-political forces to wisely carry out deliberation in their own organizations, because if there is no sound democratic life in the party, so the national democracy would be hampered.

Addressing the opening of the Second National Congress of the United Development Party (PPP) here on Monday, the head of state further said that deliberations to reach consensus were not only done between the socio-political forces with other groups in the society but also in their own organizations.

Therefore, President Suharto called that the family spirit and togetherness, which constituted a national spirit, should be further promoted in the socio-political organizations.

He also reminded that if a sound democratic life could be promoted in the socio-political parties it would ensure the development of sound democratic life in the society.

On the contrary, he went on, if a sound democratic life could not be promoted in the socio-political organization, the national democratic life would also be affected.

The opening ceremony of the congress was also attended by Mme Tien Suharto, Vice President Sudharmono, a number of cabinet ministers and military leaders.

There were some heated debates among party executives before the congress concerning the number of participants of the meeting, the nomination for party leadership, particularly the post of general chairman, and on the statute of the party.

Concerning the implementation of the deliberations, President Suharto said that it should be based on a wider scope and wisdom.

By considering such principles, the head of state expressed his confidence that results of the PPP congress could be considered as the best decisions.

Referring to the development in the political field, President Suharto said that this sector should be given full attention to gain equal progress in other sectors.

The president said that negligence of political development can become the factor which delays or even causes the failure of all development efforts towards the take-off phase.

The development of the Pancasila (state ideology) democracy will ensure the national stability, the dynamic economic growth, unity and integrity of the nation, guaranteed national security and national resilience.

On the occasion, the head of state also referred to the important role which can be played by socio-political forces in development, saying that the forces also share the responsibility for making the national development a success in the broadest sense.

The socio-political forces can carry out political education to turn out qualified cadres who support the people's aspiration which is oriented to national development.

He said that socio-political forces are direct representatives of most of the people who are now in development stage.

Therefore, the president reminded the people of his call for a joint effort to develop new concepts and creative steps in the face of various challenges.

Previously, the General Chairman of the Central Board of the United Development Party (PPP), Dr Jailani Naro, explained that the second congress which is being attended by 800 participants will discuss matters on the election of new executive board members.

#### **Minister Sudomo Warns of 'Dangers of New Left'**

BK2608155289 Jakarta *Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
1500 GMT 26 Aug 89

[Text] Coordinating Minister of Defense and Political Affairs Sudomo has warned the people to be aware of

and not be trapped by strategies of the new left movement that is currently spreading in Europe and making efforts to expand its movement to other countries, including Indonesia.

Minister Sudomo told reporters in Denpasar today that the movement is making efforts toward radical changes that are not based on founded ideologies but on principles of freedom. As such, Minister Sudomo warned the people, including the younger generation, to remain alert and not to engage in extreme activities.

According to Minister Sudomo, the danger of the new left movement's activities based on certain ideologies should be cautiously observed in view of the upcoming 1992 general elections.

### East Timor Bishop Proposes Referendum

*BK2808053789 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0528 GMT 28 Aug 89*

[Text] Sydney, Aug 28 (AFP)—East Timor, annexed by Indonesia in 1976, should be allowed the right to self determination, the head of the Catholic Church in the former Portuguese colony said in an interview published here Monday.

Bishop Carlos Belo was quoted by the AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS (AAP) as calling for a referendum to decide the territory's future.

However East Timor Governor Mario Carrascalao said in another interview that the majority of the province's 650,000 people would not support Bishop Belo's call for a referendum as they fear it would lead to the return of political violence.

Bishop Belo said, in his first interview since he raised the issue with the United Nations in February, that he was speaking out on behalf of the people of East Timor since "if they do, they face interrogation or torture."

"If we respect truth and justice, for me there is no other way but to give the possibility to all the East Timorese to express their ideas and desires to whom they should belong, without pressure and without force," Bishop Belo said, speaking in the capital of Dili at the weekend.

Pope John Paul II will make a four-hour stop in Dili on October 14 during a tour of Indonesia.

The Vatican, like the U.N., still considers Portugal as the lawful administrator in East Timor and does not recognise Indonesian sovereignty over the 15,000 square kilometre (6,000 square mile) territory.

Bishop Belo said he did not know if the pope would make a statement about the situation in East Timor.

In a letter to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in February, Bishop Belo said that a referendum would allow a "normal and democratic process of decolonisation" in East Timor.

That letter said that while the status of East Timor was unresolved "we continue to die as a people".

Portugal ruled East Timor for more than 400 years. Indonesia incorporated the former colony in 1976 and in January this year Jakarta lifted a 12-year ban on free entry and exit to East Timor and gave it full provincial status.

Bishop Belo's letter to the U.N. was strongly criticised in Indonesia, itself a former Dutch colony, and the church leader was accused of interfering in political matters.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has said that the bishop's call for a referendum was baseless, as the people of East Timor had freely integrated with Indonesia after Portugal abandoned the colony in 1975.

Bishop Belo told AAP that, in spite of official condemnation, he had to speak out because of the continued suffering of the East Timorese people, 80 per cent of whom are nominally catholic.

Bishop Belo said about 40 alleged supporters of the pro-independence Fretelin guerrilla movement were arrested in a series of detentions beginning in May, and eight had said that they were tortured.

Indonesian officials in Dili denied the bishop's charges, saying 27 people had been interviewed about links with Fretelin and none had been tortured, AAP said.

Bishop Belo said that all those arrested had subsequently been freed, perhaps because of the pope's visit.

### Laos

#### Saman Vi-gnaket's Message on New School Year

*BK2908095389 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT  
29 Aug 89*

[Text] Vientiane, August 29 (KPL)—Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member, secretary of the party CC [Central Committee] and minister of education and sports, in connection with the opening of the school year on September 1, 1989, has sent a message to the general public.

In his message, the minister praised educational achievements in the last school year obtained with the contribution by the general public and by friendly countries and international organizations. He especially valued the patience and firm commitment on the part of teachers despite various difficulties.

The minister also recalled assessment of the recent national conference on education saying that much effort must be put on the educational development in remote rural and mountainous areas, which still lags behind others.

The minister pointed to main urgent tasks to be implemented in this school year. These were the nation-wide

propagation of the national educational strategy, the teachers and students' participation in the celebration of the four grand socio-political events in 1990, the improvement of the teachers' livelihood and their teaching skills, the further expansion of the school networks at all levels in addition to more investment in educational facilities and curricular formulation and to the reorganisation within the overall educational apparatus.

The minister, in his conclusion, urged for more involvement in the educational development by the general public, the state and private institutions and the student parents associations.

### Trade Union Issues Instruction on 'Day for Peace'

BK2708093589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 23 Aug 89

[15 August "Instruction" issued by the Federation of Lao Trade Unions Central Committee to provincial and municipal trade unions and trade union branches throughout the country on celebrations of the trade union day for peace, 1 September]

[Text] The 10th Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU], which was held in Havana in February 1982, proclaimed 1 September as the day of international trade union movements for peace and disarmament, in opposition to monopolized companies of various countries, and for international propaganda for the unification of trade unions. Since 1982, the Federation of Lao Trade Unions [FLTU] Central Committee, together with provincial and municipal trade unions and various branches throughout the country, has regularly organized celebrations of the day under different forms, in accordance with favorable conditions prevailing in each area, such as rallies, lectures, petitions for peace, and so forth. Along with these, various provinces, municipalities, branches, and grass roots throughout the country have also organized labor movements in accordance with their prevailing conditions and abilities to contribute to the aforesaid day.

This year is the seventh year in which the Lao working class and trade union members throughout the country will together organize celebrations to mark the festive day in an extensive and enthusiastic manner. To make the celebrations filled with profound significance, the FLTU Central Committee hereby would like to suggest that provincial and municipal trade unions and various branches throughout the country implement the following:

1. In celebrating the festive day of 1 September, the task of turning to the grass roots must be vigorously implemented with a view to building the worker-peasant alliance. It is necessary to profoundly understand the new attitudes of the party, extensively and comprehensively switch to the new concepts, uphold the sense toward organization and implementation of regulations

and discipline, heighten vigilance to smash all enemy schemes, and enhance the patriotic spirit.

2. Arrange to publicize the significance of the day of 1 September through the distribution of bulletins, the use of loudspeaker systems, and the radio and television broadcasting services.

3. Organize labor movements to clean public places, offices, organizations, and factories or plants. In areas where favorable conditions permit, labor should be organized to help farmers transplant seedling rice and take care of rice plants during the main period of rice farming.

4. The provincial and municipal trade unions and branches of trade unions must set up committees to coordinate with the party and administrative committees as well as other sectors concerned in studying this instruction and sharing responsibility in effectively putting it into practice in accordance with their respective roles, obligations, rights, and duties.

5. Any inconvenience or difficulty in implementing this instruction must be promptly reported to the FLTU Central Committee. All levels must make arrangements to implement this instruction in accordance with their respective conditions.

### Philippines

#### Aquino Rejects Bases Termination Plan

HK2908024489 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] The joint executive-legislative bases council which will study and recommend alternative uses for United States military facilities in the country will convene on September 20. This was announced yesterday by President Aquino as she turned down a proposal by Vice President Salvador Laurel that she now serve notice on the U.S. Government for the termination of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement in 1991. She said that she has until September 16, 1990 to do that.

#### Majority of Congressmen Favor Bases Retention

HK2908133189 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1300 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] Congressman Bonifacio Gillego revealed that 60 percent of congressmen are in favor of extending the leases of the U.S. military bases. This was the result of a survey conducted by the so-called progressive bloc which itself opposes the presence of U.S. military bases. Some of the reasons cited by those in favor of keeping the bases are the country's economic and political dependence on the United States. They also linked the bases issue to loans and grants received by the country.

However, Gillego insisted that his group will fight for the dismantling of U.S. bases in 1991:

[Begin Gillego recording in English] To me, they are the same. Whether it is a phase-out or a renewal, that means that we will not go by the provisions of the constitution of terminating the presence of foreign bases, facilities and forces in Philippine territory. [end recording]

### Salonga Urges Termination Notice

HK2808121689 Manila *Radio Veritas* in Tagalog  
0900 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga today filed his own resolution urging the president to serve the United States notice of termination of the Philippines-U.S. Military Bases Agreement [MBA]. The resolution is similar to that filed earlier by 12 senators, calling for the dismantling of Clark and Subic bases, with no extension after termination of the MBA. The senators want the notice of termination served early in order to give the country sufficient time to prepare alternative facilities for the bases. The resolution was signed by Senator Victor Ziga, Orlando Mercado, and Sotero Laurel.

### Solon Warns of U.S.-Backed Coup To Keep Bases

HK2908051189 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER* in English 29 Aug 89 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Members of two political parties yesterday warned that the United States could go to the extent of toppling the Aquino administration or see to the election of pro-U.S. senators if it is not assured U.S. military facilities here would be allowed to remain after 1991.

At the Kapihan sa Manila [Manila Coffee Forum] breakfast forum, Rep. Gregorio Andolana, spokesman of the Partido ng Bayan (PnB), [People's Party] said it is probable Washington would initiate a military coup to oust President Aquino from power should she oppose the continued presence of U.S. bases.

The PnB and the PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Nation's Strength] have, battled for the removal of the bases by 1991. The Liberal Party [LP], the dominant group in the Senate, opposes continued U.S. presence but is open to a "orderly relinquishment" of the facilities for an unspecified period.

Sen. Ernesto Macea, a member of the LP, said that if the government decides to gradually dismantle the bases after September 1991, the U.S. could support pro-bases candidates to the Senate to ensure the ratification of a treaty extending the US lease on its bases.

Meanwhile, the Senate yesterday released an amended version of a Senate resolution submitted by 12 members of the chamber Friday calling for the dismantling of US facilities in the country.

The amended resolution urged the president to immediately serve a notice of termination of the RP [Republic of the Philippines—U.S. Military Bases Agreement and oppose any extension of the agreement.

At Malacanang, Ms Aquino sidetracked the request for the nth time, saying she has until Sept. 16, 1990 to do so.

"I have already said this many, many times in the past that I have until Sept. 16, 1990 to give notice to the United States government of the termination," Ms. Aquino told Palace reporters.

Asked why she has not convened the Joint Legislative-Executive Council that will study the alternative uses of the bases, the President said she has already chosen the representatives from the executive branch.

"The senators have already chosen the members of the Senate that will be part of this council, but I still have to hear from the House of Representatives whom they will designate as members...It will not be me convening this anyway. I will be appointing the chairman," the President said.

Also at the breakfast forum, the members of different political groups differed on whether the United States should dismantle their facilities in 1991 or gradually remove it within a "phase out" period.

Blas Ople, Nacionalista Party executive vice president, said they adopted a five-year "phase out" of the U.S. bases to cushion the impact of a U.S. pullout on the country's economy and security.

Only the pro-administration Laban ng Demo-kratikong Pilipino [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] was non-committal on the bases issue. LDP spokesman Oscar Orbos said LDp officials are still consulting and conducting studies o. the bases issue. He added, however, that any stand of the party "would be circumscribed by what is provided in the Constitution." [passage omitted]

### Soviet Deputy Discusses U.S. Bases Issues

HK2808044189 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER* in English 28 Aug 89 pp 1, 7

[Analysis by Melinda Quintos de Jesus]

[Text] The Soviet initiative for demilitarization in Asia has cut down Soviet forces manning the border forts facing China. Soviet sources cite as many as 200,000 troops to be withdrawn from the East Asia by the beginning of 1991. Such movements involve the pullout of army divisions, air regiments, the scrapping of warships and the reorganization of defense units.

In Manila to attend the 10th ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary organization conference last week, Fikryat Tabayev, a member of the supreme Soviet, challenged the United States to withdraw from the Asia-Pacific region by year 2000. According to reports, he said a summit meeting is being considered to push for disarmament in Asia. This is not the first time that Soviets have called attention to the failure of the United States to reciprocate the similar actions.

But most Asian governments have also maintained a non-committal stance toward Soviet claims, preferring to wait and see how significant the reforms in Asia will prove to be. Observers note that the scaling down of Soviet presence in East Asia does not match in scope and substance the restructuring of Soviet deployment in Eastern Europe.

Furthermore, Soviets have concentrated their reforms on Sino-Soviet military relations and the reductions have affected mainly the sino-Soviet border, but even the Chinese are biding their time in following up on mutual agreements to negotiate demilitarization.

So far, the Soviets have left their forces on the Pacific front untouched, recognizing the weight of American security alliances with nations in the Far East. In this context, the Philippines provides an interesting testing ground for Soviet intentions in Asia, and the Soviet shift lends an intriguing, but essentially marginal, factor to the ongoing bases debate.

High-profile diplomacy characterized Soviet presence in the Philippines after the Aquino administration took over in Protecting President Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal, the Soviets capitalize on the anti-bases sentiment in the Philippines.

Gorbachev had said, "if the United Stand gave up military presence, say, in the Philippines, we would not leave this step unanswered." Soviet Ambassador to Manila Oleg Sokolov explained, "We believe that the withdrawal of the bases would be more becoming the security of the entire region." Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, who visited Manila in March 1988, pressed, "The sooner the bases are removed, the better will be the condition for peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region."

The tremendous potential of these overtures for the future of East-West relations in the region cannot be dismissed. But the critical question remains: How much of the Soviet strategy in the Philippines is genuine statesmanship or simply clever one-upsmanship?

The implications of the Soviet campaign could help ASEAN realize the goals and aspirations of a zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality in the region, but so far, there has been no collective effort to force the key actors, the United States and the Soviet Union, to concrete action.

Through the years, more and more Filipinos have laid their anti-bases position on the internal issue of national sovereignty. The termination of the RP [Republic of Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement has been seen as necessary to promote Philippine National interests by restructuring the framework of Fil-American relations.

This position has carefully ignored balance-of-power questions and geo-political considerations for regional security. The stand seems to have proven wise. There is

no external issue that deserves to be seriously integrated into the framework of national concerns as regards the bases.

Up to this point, the country's ASEAN partners have avoided dealing with security as a collective concern. The current controversy sparked by Singapore's offer to share the burden of the bases revealed the regional dimension of the bases. But the ASEAN states are not willing to consider a collective stand on the issue. On the other hand, Soviet strategies for disarmament in the region have not broken out of the realm of gesture and rhetoric. ASEAN continues to be suspicious of Soviet intentions in Southeast Asia.

All this proves the importance of the Philippine clarifying its objectives with regard the bases in the light of its own national interest. The bases agreement expires in 1991. The country's leaders must now concentrate on developing a national consensus on how best to serve its national interests beyond that year. Clearly, the Philippines must resolve the bases question on its own.

### Proposes Meeting

HK2708053889 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 26 Aug 89 p 1, 11

[By Brenda P. Tuazon]

[Text] The Soviet delegation attending as observers at the ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Organization (AIPO) general assembly in Manila proposed yesterday the application of the European solution in the dismantling of superpower military bases in the Asia-Pacific region.

In a news briefing at the Soviet embassy, head of delegation Fikryat A. Tabayev said that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) is proposing the holding of a regional conference among nations hosting military facilities in the region, with the United States and the USSR in attendance.

Tabayev said that the USSR has offered to withdraw 500,000 troops and reduce long-range missiles and nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe. Similarly, Tabayev said, the regional conference's objective would be the withdrawal of troops and reduction of arms as a security measure among host nations in the Asia-Pacific region.

Speaking through an interpreter, Tabayev said that the USSR would like to sit down with the U.S. in the regional conference to discuss step-by-step measures for regional stability similar to that of Europe "where we had practical results."

The Soviet delegation echoed the proposals of USSR General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on the reduction of armaments with the U.S. which could lead to the complete dismantling of foreign military bases throughout the world.

The Soviets said that while the USSR does not desire the weakening or strengthening of a foreign government's

defense forces, the USSR will certainly take measures to strengthen the security and sovereignty of governments where these military facilities have been installed.

The Soviets expressed disappointment over Singapore's offer to partially host certain U.S. military facilities now stationed at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, saying it cannot lead to the security of the Southeast Asian region.

"The existence of U.S. bases in an area is one thing, the naval activities of the U.S. is quite another thing," Tabayev said. He explained that while the presence of military bases exercises a powerful influence on the social and economic development of the people in the area which could be translated into better living conditions, the naval and aerial military activities could always harbor a threat to the entire country where these facilities are located.

Military bases, therefore, should strengthen the security trust of the population in the region and not foment fear and anxiety generated by military activity, Tabayev said.

The Soviet delegation said the USSR would feel more secure if there was less U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia-Pacific region by 1991.

Soviet Ambassador Oleg Sokolov, who presented the Soviet delegates to the press, said that the Soviet proposal is in reality one for the withdrawal of these military installations to the national territories of the superpowers.

### **Military Arrests Suspect in Rowe Murder Case**

HK2908145289 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1300 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] The military has arrested the prime suspect in the murder of U.S. Colonel James Rowe of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group [JUSMAG]. Jovito Itaas was arrested by operatives of the Philippine Constabulary-Criminal Investigation Service and soldiers belonging to Regional Command 11 in Davao City. The operatives were acting on a tip. They claimed that Itaas was the commander of the New People's Army's Canoy Brigade operating in Davao.

Colonel Rowe was ambushed near the JUSMAG office in Bohol Avenue, Quezon City on 20 April. Itaas was transferred to Camp Crame for interrogation.

### **NPA Member Admits Involvement**

HK2908023689 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] Government operatives captured two suspected New People's members, one of whom admitted to be one of the triggermen in the murder last April in Quezon City of American Colonel James Rowe. This is announced by Major General Ramon Montano, chief of the Philippine Constabulary and acting armed forces chief of staff.

Montano identified the suspects as one Jovito Itaas of Santa Cruz, Davao del Sur, and one Angelito Muralla alias Weng Weng said to be a member of the NPA military hardware staff and the swap liaison staff. Itaas admitted to be one of the triggermen in the killing of Colonel Rowe of the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group and this year's killing of two Davao City traffic policemen.

### **Further on Confession**

HK2908050589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 29 Aug 89 pp 1, 8

[By correspondent Marietta Siongco and staff writer Dioisio Pelayo]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano, acting AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, said he considers the Rowe case solved with the arrest of Juanito T. Itaas.

Montano brought the suspect to Manila last night.

"This is more or less a wrapup," Montano told reporters when he presented the suspect to newsmen in Camp Catitipan.

Itaas was nabbed along with another suspected New People's Army (NPA) member, Angelito Muralla, allegedly a member of the rebel logistic command, at Lizada Street and Quezon Boulevard, at 6:45 p.m. Sunday, by agents of the PC-CIS [Philippine Constabulary-Criminal Investigation Service] and the Regional Security Unit [RSU].

The team was led by 2nd Lt. Cesar Mancano of the PC Criminal Investigation Service, and Capt. Ireneo Bacolod of the RSU.

During a 10-minute interrogation, 25-year-old Itaas admitted that he participated in the ambush of Rowe just outside the headquarters of the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG) in Quezon City.

Itaas said he was invited to join the NPA team for a "confidential operation".

He claimed that he was sent to Metro Manila by the local NPA to settle problems with the deep penetration agents [DPA].

According to Montano, Itaas claimed there were four of them in a brown Mitsubishi car while a back-up team of three men rode in a green Toyota Corona car.

"When my companions fired, I also fired my Armalite," Itaas told Montano.

He said his assault team was armed with three Armalite rifles and an Ultimax rifle.

All the men in the other car were armed with M-16s, Itaas added.

The suspect also said that they had hoped to finish the meeting on DPAs in one month, but "Naabutan kami ng emergency operation [We got caught in the emergency operation]."

He said the leader of the assault team who gave him his Armalite gave him instructions just before the ambush.

Brig. Gen. Gerardo Flores, chief of the PC intelligence units, said that the surveillance started in Manila but was expanded to this city when the local CIS and RSU teams submitted an intelligence report.

The military also showed newsmen a .45-caliber pistol and hand grenade allegedly seized from the suspects.

### **P1-Billion in U.S. Aid for Agrarian Reform**

*HK2908102989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[Text] The Philippines and the United States today signed a P [peso] 1-billion aid package for the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP]. Finance under Secretary Victor Macalincag signed for the Philippines, and charge d'affaires Kenneth Quinn for the U.S. Government. The signing of the agreement was witnessed by Agrarian Reform Secretary Miriam Defensor Santiago. The P1-billion aid is part of the U.S. Agency for International Development's assistance to the country's agrarian reform program. It is expected that the sizeable amount will help in the distribution of land under the CARP.

### **Farmers Group Denounces Agrarian Reform Law**

*HK1108045589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 11 Aug 89 p 8*

[“National Council Resolution” issued by the Peasants Movement of the Phillipines (KMP): “Land Reform: An Agricultural Subsidy Program; Peace and Justice—The alternatives to the Crippling Effect of the Economic Crisis on the Peasantry and the Filipino People”—place not given—slantlines denote passages published in boldface]

[Text] Increased suffering and oppression have befallen us peasants and farmworkers in the post-Marcos era.

**The Aquino government's Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law [CARL] (RA 6657) has turned out to be no different from Marcos' land reform program (PD [Presidential Decree] 27). Like PD 27, CARL is a fake and we expect no benefits from it.**

Instead of increasing the incomes of the rural poor, what we encounter is landlord-comprador profiteering at the expense of the poor peasants and farmworkers.

**CARL has no comprehensive import on poverty alleviation for the majority of our population.** What we are confronted with are numerous exemptions and leaseback

opportunities for local and transnational agro-corporate farms and a high retention limit for landlords.

Instead of the immediate transfer of ownership and control over land, we encounter footdragging in the fake redistributive formula of production, profit, and stock transfers.

Instead of genuine empowerment, we encounter government blessings for the vicious warlord and military attacks on our own agrarian reform initiatives.

**But now, the systematic exploitation of millions of farmers in the countryside is even further intensified by the anti-peasant and anti-people policies and programs contained in the Memorandum of Economic Policy (MEP) as stated in the Letter of Intent to the IMF-World Bank.**

Under the MEP, the Aquino regime in collusion with U.S. imperialism is surrendering all control over agricultural production and trading to the big landlord-compradors and the transnational banks and agribusiness corporations.

**All previous subsidies for food production and trading have been greatly diminished, if not removed altogether, under the government's policy of deregulation, import-liberalization, and privatization.**

Production of food crops, such as rice, has taken a nosedive. Meanwhile, the regime refuses to further subsidize and support costs in production, and prices of palay and rice. The rice price hikes we now encounter are a result of these anti-people policies.

Worse, in front of all these hardships and suffering, a total war policy has been waged against our independent initiatives to uplift our living conditions and defend our rights.

Everywhere in the countryside, our just and popular initiatives to occupy idle and abandoned land, reduce land rent and usury, and enhance agricultural cooperation are targeted by this unjust war. The U.S.-Aquino regime sees our people-powered initiatives as a threat to its power and longevity.

We demand the immediate alleviation of our hardships and sufferings and the advent of a just peace and enduring prosperity in the countryside.

This can only be achieved through the immediate implementation of the genuine solution to our problems—a **comprehensive people's agrarian reform program**.

In view of this, the peasantry shall embark on a campaign to advance the following set of demands: **1) Repeal RA 6657 and enact the PARCODE or People's Agrarian Reform Code;**

- 2) Establish a Comprehensive Agricultural Subsidy Program (CASP) for food production and trading;
- 3) Stop political repression and militarization in the countryside.

We shall undertake militant street actions to present to the people our situation. Together with the other sectors, we demand that the Aquino government provide immediate redress to our grievances and implement a genuine solution to our problems.

We shall further strengthen our unity and resolve to fight feudal and semi-feudal exploitation and oppression, the fake and deceptive CARL, and fascist repression in the countryside.

We commit ourselves to intensifying the struggle for genuine freedom and democracy so that the voice and power of the poor peasants and farmworkers, together with the other poor sectors of our society shall prevail!

[signed] **Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas (KMP)**

National Council Resolution: August 4-5, 1989

#### **Aquino Urges Secrecy on Brunei Loan Negotiation**

HK2908133389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1300 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] President Aquino kept Senate President Jovito Salonga informed about negotiations for the acquisition of a \$100 million loan from Brunei. The loan, to be released in four installments, was to be paid back in 12 years' time with a grace period of 7 years.

However, in her letter to Salonga, the president asked that the negotiations not be publicized yet. Nevertheless, the letter found its way into the hands of reporters in the Senate.

Meanwhile, the president explained that she thought it better not to announce the loan request from Brunei so as not to affect ongoing negotiations.

The president's statement was read by Press Undersecretary Deedee Siytangco:

[Begin recording in English] And we will continue to comply with these requirements. Outside of this disclosure procedure, undue publicity may sometimes work against our interest. In those cases, it is best to refrain from such publicity. [end recording]

However, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile claimed that the president has violated the policy of transparency by keeping the Brunei loan issue from the public. In his privilege speech, Senator Enrile said the failure to make the disclosure will have a negative impact on the newly-created executive-legislative council on foreign debt. He demanded that Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig face the Senate and explain the president's action.

#### **President Aquino Holds News Conference**

HK2808120289 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0900 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino is confident that it will not take long before former Colonel Gregorio Gringo

Honasan is captured. She made the statement in connection with the second anniversary of the 28 August coup attempt in 1987. During an interview by Malacanang newsmen, President Aquino expressed confidence about a more optimistic relationship with the armed forces. In the same news conference, she again reaffirmed her stand denying the return of any member of the Marcos family to attend the reported burial of Dona Josefa Marcos. Here is part of the news conference:

[Begin recording in English] [Unidentified reporter] Today is the second anniversary of the failed coup attempt made by Honasan, but up to now the renegade soldier has not yet been captured. May we have your comments on this and may we know what your feelings now about the military are?

[Aquino] Well, I am as eager as the rest of you to see that Gringo Honasan is recaptured. It is really unfortunate that we already had him and he escaped last year. Well, I have given instructions a long time ago to try their best to capture Gringo, and unfortunately to this day they have not been able to do so. But I feel confident that we will still be able to capture Gringo.

Now with regard to your other question on my relations with the military?

[Reporter] What do you feel about the military?

[Aquino] Well, I think not only me, but on the part of the great majority of our people, that is, there is a better relationship existing between the civilian and the military. And many times, in the surveys that are conducted nationwide, the military is one of the institutions that has quite a large approval rating. I think it is very necessary for all of us to understand each other better and to work together because that is the only way we will be able to attain peace and prosperity in our country.

[Reporter] Ma'am, going back to Gringo, are you go set an ultimatum?

[Aquino] I don't think it is something that you can issue an ultimatum to. Like in the case of the arrest and capture of Satur Ocampo, there was no ultimatum. It just so happened that the intelligence reports were very good and this is why we were able to arrest Satur Ocampo. So I'm hoping that we will get the intelligence necessary in order to capture Gringo.

[Unidentified reporter] Mrs President, on a different topic. On almost a daily basis the alliance of cause-oriented groups, including that of teachers, had capitalized, and maybe to a certain extent had succeeded in influencing the public mind that the IMF has been dictating at the expense of our economic policies. To put it in their own words [words indistinct]. Don't you think it's high time that you [words indistinct]. To what extent, if ever, is the IMF allowed to intervene in our economic policies?

[Aquino] In fact this is one of the matters we discussed in one of our Cabinet meetings, I think it was last month.

And some of the department heads were saying that they themselves impose certain conditions on themselves because it is necessary that we set aside, or we impose certain conditions so that we will be able to perform more effectively and more efficiently. So that, like in the matter of maybe giving loans, what we do is give loans not because these are people that we know, or these are people that have helped us in the past, but rather on the viability of the projects with which they will use the funds for. We will give them the funds if they will be able to convince us that their projects will indeed be viable and will lead to their capacity to repay the loan, etc.

So what we are doing here is when we borrow money, we have to show also that we are able to use it in a very effective way. One that will redound to the benefit of the Filipino people, one that will lead to greater productivity, and one that will lead to economic growth. So in a sense, this is SOP [Standard Operating Procedure], whether we borrow from the IMF or from any other institution, we have to show not only them but ourselves that we have a very viable project and that the money will indeed be used for the projects that they were intended for. In the past, loans were being made and yet we know now that the money was not used for the projects intended. And in my predecessor's time, the money ended up in his pocket or or in the pockets of his cronies. What we are doing now is we let everybody know what is it that we have to do in order to make very good use of the money that is lent to us, and also to get that much nearer to our goals of prosperity and peace. [end recording]

#### Attempt To Capture Honasan Unsuccessful

HK2808035389 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] Military teams raided two suspected safehouses of rightist forces led by former army Colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan in Metro Manila, but failed to arrest the rebel leader or any of his men. The [words indistinct] staged starting last Friday [25 August] in Pasig and Caloocan City by teams of the National Capital Region Defense Command. Brigadier General Gerardo Flores, chief of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Special Operations Group and Intelligence Group, said that someone must have tipped off Honasan about the raid. He said that the operations to get Gringo were still continuing.

#### Security Units Not Under Military Authority

HK2808044389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Aug 89 p 6

[By staff writer Rowena Bundang]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has told Congress that the military has no power to check any abuses committed by civil security units [CSU] of various civilian government agencies since these are not under the Armed Forces.

Ramos was reacting to reports that the military has not done anything to weed out abusive members of various CSUs, which were supposed to have been abolished in 1987 by virtue of Executive Order [EO] 275.

"The CSUs are not part of the AFP," [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Ramos said, adding that the basic law that created the CSUs was PD [Presidential Decree] 51, which placed them under the control and supervision of local government units.

PD 51, issued by then President Marcos during the martial-law period, was nullified by President Aquino when she issued EO 275. The latter called for the abolition of all paramilitary units.

Ramos told the House committee on appropriations at a recent hearing on the proposed 1990 military budget of P [pesos] 1.23 billion that the military has sought the legal opinion of the Department of Justice [DOJ] on the CSU's continued existence and use of firearms.

Rep. Rolando Andaya (LDP, [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Camarines Sur) is chairman of the House committee on appropriations.

The DOJ, Ramos said has not rendered legal opinion on the matter to date.

In the same hearing, Rep. Ciriaco Alfelor (LP, Camarines Sur) questioned the continued existence of CSUs, which he said merely contributed to the deterioration of the peace and order situation in the countryside.

Alfelor said that the CSUs were being used by local executives as their private armies and were usually seen freely roaming rural communities carrying high-powered firearms. The CSUs, he said, have proved to be "trigger-happy, gun-toting and have become sidekicks of gambling lords."

Alfelor, a former local government undersecretary, said the public was afraid that political warlords might proliferate again as in the pre-martial period.

He has filed House Bill 26074 seeking the immediate abolition of the CSUS.

#### Muslims Said To Pray for Aquino Downfall

HK2808044089 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Aug 89 p 7

[By Roy S. de Guzman]

[Text] Every Friday, the Muslim faithful in the South gather in their mosques and pray together for the downfall of the Aquino administration, an Islamic religious leader claimed.

The source, who requested anonymity, told INQUIRER that the prayer sessions are led by an imam, a Muslim religious elder who presides over the rites at the mosque.

The Muslim leader, who is the equivalent of a Roman Catholic bishop, claimed that the anti-government sentiment has spread to the Muslims' religious ranks, especially in Muslim areas like Sulu, Maguindanao, Tawi-Tawi, Basilan, the Lanao provinces, and even in the Christian-dominated city of Zamboanga.

However, he failed to say whether the same sentiment prevails in mosques located in other Mindanao provinces, and in areas outside the region like in Metro Manila. The government says Muslims are barely three percent of the total Philippine population of 58 million, although Muslims claim to be more than eight million.

The source said most of the Islamic leaders were forced to publicly express their opposition to the government after President Aquino signed into law an organic charter establishing an autonomous government in Mindanao.

Last week, one of the imams told Muslims in a mosque in Zamboanga that "war can no longer be averted."

"Our mujahideen (freedom fighters) can no longer find any other solution. They tried the peaceful way once, but they were merely fooled by this government," the religious leader said.

He claimed that the government has allegedly approved a supposed Catholic-conceived plan "to Christianize Muslims in Mindanao so there can be peace."

"They do not respect our religion anymore. In school, our children are forced to recite Catholic prayers, and to sing Christmas carols," the source said.

The Muslim-dominated Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] has earlier rejected the organic law and vowed to prevent the holding of the Nov. 12 autonomy plebiscite in areas the MNLF allegedly controls.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference, an influential association of 46 Muslim countries, has also criticized Ms. Aquino for pushing through with the organic law and demanded that MNLF leaders be consulted in a dialog so they can help implement the 1976 Tripoli Agreement.

"For Muslims, a religious leader should also be a good politician. He should guide Islamic followers towards the right decisions. This issue about the right of our people to Mindanao is both a political and religious issue that Islamic leaders should address," the source explained.

### Military on Red Alert for MNLF Attacks

HK2908051789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 Aug 89 p 1

[Excerpts] Zamboanga City—The Southern Command [SOUTHCOM] has ordered its troops to go on red alert in the wake of intelligence reports that Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) rebels led by renegade

policeman Rizal Alih have slipped into the country and are ready to attack vital military installations and population centers.

Meanwhile, MNLF chairman Nur Misuari said in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, that he had given up hopes of renewing peace talks with the government, saying that with the signing of the Organic Act for Mindanao autonomy, "the last hope for peace was snuffed out."

The MNLF has opposed the Act and has repeatedly announced it will campaign for its rejection in the plebiscite scheduled in November.

Misuari made the comment in an article he wrote last week for the SAUDI GAZETTE.

"The Philippine government has virtually slammed the door to further peace talks by undermining the Tripoli Agreement and the peace initiatives of the Organization of Islamic Conference," [OIC] he said.

Brig. Gen. Braulio Balbas Jr., Southcom deputy commander and SULBATZ (Sulu, Basilan, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga) internal defense command chief, said the Alih-led group is armed with high-powered weapons and plans to strike this week or early next month to sabotage the plebiscite for autonomy in Mindanao.

Balbas said the military has taken all precautionary measures to foil the MNLF plans.

Misuari, now based in Jeddah, returned to the country in 1986 upon the invitation of President Aquino and agreed to peace negotiations. The talks collapsed in May 1987.

Citing reports of "fresh deployment by the military of 60,000 soldiers in the Bangsamoro homeland," Misuari warned that wide-scale hostilities may erupt in Mindanao.

He said that "only a miracle can stall the drift toward war, more so that the peace mediation of the OIC and the integrity of the Tripoli Agreement had been undermined."

Misuari also accused Ms Aquino of "turning her back on her dislike for bloodbaths because of the influence of the military and her advisers."

The MNLF leader charged that most of Ms Aquino's advisers continue to distort the MNLF position on peace in Mindanao by giving her false information. [passage omitted]

In Cotabato City, Muslim government and religious leaders in Central Mindanao denied reports that Muslim faithful gather at mosques every Friday to pray for the downfall of the Aquino administration.

## Thailand

### Spokesman on U.S. Senator's Trade Panel Proposal

BK2908044189 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
29 Aug 89 p 4

[Text] A US congressman proposed yesterday that Thailand and the US set up bilateral working groups on trade in both the government and private sectors, a senior Foreign Ministry official said yesterday.

Senator Dave Durenberger, a member of the US Senate's finance committee and the sub-committee on trade, made the proposal in a meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan at the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

Kopsak Chulitkun deputy director-general of the Political Department, said that the US congressman told Praphat that in order to avoid bilateral trade disputes, working groups should be set up in both countries to exchange information and opinions and to closely monitor the issues from which problems could arise.

Durenberger proposed that separate groups be set up within government, academic, and business circles.

Praphat at the meeting also told the congressman that Thailand needs US help in dealing with the spread of Aids, and Durenberger pledged to bring up the Thai request when he return to Washington.

### Phao Says Evidence for U.S. Charge Against Wet

BK2908043989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
29 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] Police chief Police General Phao Sarasin said yesterday he suspended Police Major General Wet Phetborom from active post because a police commission found evidence to substantiate US drug trafficking charges against him.

Wet, an assistant police inspector general, was suspended from active duty last week pending an investigation into charges that he was a member of an international drug trafficking gang that smuggled heroin into the United States from Thailand.

A New York court had issued a warrant for Wet for his alleged involvement in a series of drug transactions between May 1984 and October 1985.

Phao said Pol Lt Gen Wasit Detkunchon, who heads the police commission investigating Wet, had reported to him that there were grounds to the charges against the officer.

"I instructed the commission to be straightforward in its investigation," Phao said.

Wet, 53, has denied the charges but has made no other comment since he was suspended from duty.

The investigation commission has been questioning Thai anti-drug officers as part of its probe into the case. Its members also plan to go to the United States to question a Thai businessman, Suwit Techaphanarat, who was sentenced to 30 years jail there last month for drug trafficking. Suwit named Wet as a principal member of the syndicate.

### More on Pending Drug Probe

BK2608090589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
26 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] A Senior police officer, believed by US authorities to be a leading figure of a smashed drug syndicate, was suspended from active duty yesterday while a local investigation is conducted into the case.

The order suspending Pol Maj Gen [Police Major General] Wet Phetborom from his job as assistant police inspector general—usually considered an inactive post was signed by Police Director General Pol Gen Phao Sarasin.

Phao said in the order that if Wet remained in the post it would obstruct investigations into the charges against him.

Wet, 53, is being investigated by a police committee for allegedly helping a drug ring smuggle heroin into the United States.

An informed source said the committee, headed by deputy police director general Pol Gen Wasit Detkunchon, has found grounds to the US charges against Wet and recommended to Phao that he be relieved from active duty.

A US federal grand jury last month indicted Wet on heroin trafficking charges for allegedly financing drug shipments to the United States and exercising his influence to get the drug through Don Muang airport.

The indictment claims that Wet, the former chief of a police crack unit, was a "controlling force" in the shipment of 5.5 kg of heroin seized at John F Kennedy Airport in New York in November 1984.

Wet has denied the charges.

US authorities based their charges against Wet on accounts given by a Thai businessman, Suwit Techaphanarat, sentenced last month in the United States to 30 years in prison on drug charges. Suwit was cited as the leader of a major drug smuggling ring that supplied heroin from Thailand to the United States.

The sources said members of the investigating committee will go to the United States in early October.

**Thai King Receives Visiting PRC Army Chief**

BK2908042589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
29 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] China's armed forces chief Gen Chi Haotian, making his first overseas trip since the Tiananmen Square massacre in June, was granted an audience by His Majesty the King at Chitlada Palace yesterday evening to hand over engineering equipment for rural development.

The equipment was donated by the Chinese government to Thailand.

General Chi had earlier met Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchayut over the weekend.

A Chinese Embassy spokesman was quoted by REUTER as saying it was Gen Chi's first overseas visit since June.

Details of the talks were not given, but Thai military sources said bilateral military cooperation, including the proposed establishment of a joint spare parts stockpile for Chinese-made weapons in Thailand, was discussed.

Hanoi claims such a stockpile would be used to supply the Khmer Rouge and delay a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia.

Beijing is the main supplier of weapons and aid to the Khmer Rouge. Gen Chi's visit coincides with the closing round of the Paris international peace conference on Cambodia.

He presented 36 pieces of heavy machinery to Thailand for use in development projects in the northeast at an official ceremony on Sunday.

**Weekly Says Chawalit Discussed Bases in Singapore**

BK2908120989 Bangkok *LAK THAI* in Thai  
21-27 Aug 89 pp 23, 24

[Article: "Big Chiu's Travel to Singapore, a Ruse on the U.S. Military Base Issue"]

[Text] After calm had been restored in the country, Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchayut and a number of senior officers from the Supreme Command Headquarters and the Army travelled to Singapore on 16 August.

A source in the Army told *LAK THAI* that deep down, General Chawalit's visit to Singapore was to discuss the U.S. plan to establish military bases in Singapore. Since the United States has failed in its attempt to establish military bases in other ASEAN countries, Singapore is its new target.

General Chawalit and Singapore military leaders have probably secretly discussed the details of the issue. The governments of ASEAN member countries are concerned that any ASEAN member country's decision to allow the United States to establish military bases in its

country may create a rift in the region because the ASEAN joint statement wants to turn the region into a nuclear free zone. The establishment of U.S. military bases will not be able to avoid the nuclear problem.

"In fact, Thailand was the major target of the United States for establishing its bases for a long time. Although some Thai military leaders agreed with this plan, the Thai people cannot accept it. As a result, the United States had to look for other places in ASEAN and Singapore is its last hope," the source in the Army said.

Although the United States has turned its focus on Singapore, which is a small island, the United States played a masterful stroke because if it is able to establish military bases in Singapore, it wants to let military leaders in ASEAN, especially Thailand, be in the know on this issue. It wants to let Thailand have a more important role than other countries in this issue because Thailand is an important strategic point still quietly at war with Vietnam. If Thailand has a problem with weapons supply, it can get weapons from there [the Singapore bases] immediately, which is like a having an arms stockpile nearby.

Although General Chawalit's travel was to discuss such an important issue, he and his delegation played a ruse, saying that the visit is aimed at strengthening friendship and that their visit to Singapore was to play golf with Singapore leaders. Singapore correspondents followed the visit all the time.

"A news release by Thailand on General Chawalit's itinerary said that General Chawalit will return to Thailand on 18 August, but Singapore confirmed that General Chawalit would return on 17 August immediately after completing the friendship golf tournament." The source told *LAK THAI* that Big Chiu's [Chawalit's] delegation played a game of releasing news to cause confusion because it wanted to avoid Singapore correspondents. On the evening of 17 August after playing golf with Singapore military leaders, they had scheduled talks on important issues in Singapore. But, there was news that the delegation would return immediately after playing the friendship golf match. As a result, at 2130 on 17 August, Singapore reported to several major news agencies that Big Chiu had returned to Don Muang Airport after holding talks with Singapore on the military base issue. But, in fact Big Chiu and his delegation had not returned home. On that evening of the news report of his return, Big Chiu was holding talks with Singapore military leaders, and he returned on the morning of 18 August after concluding his talks on the issue concerning the establishment of U.S. military bases in Singapore.

Not only was news spread to cause confusion, on the morning of 18 August, another bit of misleading news was released that General Chawalit had not concluded his talks with Singapore military leaders so he had to suddenly change his scheduled return to 19 August. Was

Big Chiu's golf tournament aimed at strengthening relations or was it to launch an onslaught on the U.S. military issue?

### Issues for Chatchai Trip Down Under Outlined

*BK2908035389 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
29 Aug 89 pp 1, 3*

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan believes that international aid to help the Indochinese countries reconstruct their economies should be mobilized through an Asia-Pacific forum of cooperation, the basis of which could be now laid down because peace in Cambodia is approaching, the government's spokesman said yesterday.

Suwit Yotmani said the premier intends to discuss the groundwork of an Asia-Pacific economic cooperation forum during his trip to Australia. The premier will leave Bangkok tonight.

Australia can spearhead the framework for regional cooperation, Suwit said.

"We have succeeded to a certain extent in our efforts to bring peace back to Cambodia, and therefore we should start to explore ways of helping our Indochinese neighbours. That's the theme of the premier's visit to Australia," the spokesman said.

He said that Thailand intends to extend economic assistance to the Indochinese countries, in accordance with the "battlefield to marketplace" policy, but cannot move alone, as it has limited capital and expertise to offer.

A senior government source told THE NATION the premier is expected to discuss "post-Cambodia cooperation" within the framework of an Asia-Pacific forum in talks with Prime Minister Robert Hawke and his economic ministers, scheduled to be held Thursday in Canberra.

"The premier believes that we should now look beyond the Cambodian conflict. If we wait until the issue is resolved, everything will bog down," said the source, who asked not to be identified.

During the visit, the two premiers will sign an Australia-Thai agreement on avoidance of double taxation, a pact designed to encourage Australian investment in Thailand.

General Chatchai will deliver two keynote speeches while in Australia: one during a lunch with Australian MPs in Canberra on August 31, and the other at a meeting with members of the Australian-Thai Economic Council in Sydney the following day, the source said.

### Military Proposes Partition of Cambodia

*BK2908041789 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
29 Aug 89 p 2*

[Text] The Thai military has proposed a partition of Cambodia as a way to settle the 10-year-old Cambodian

war but the proposal was not accepted by the Foreign Ministry, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Sunthon Khongsomphong said yesterday.

Sunthon said the military had proposed to the Foreign Ministry that Cambodia should be divided into "Western Cambodia" and "Eastern Cambodia" with the former under the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime and the latter under the Cambodian resistance forces.

He said if the partition proposal could be carried out Thailand would no longer be affected by the war in that country.

Sunthon did not say when or how the proposal was made.

But the Foreign Ministry has not responded to the proposal one way or the other, he said.

The proposal was at one stage reportedly supported by some quarters in the military as a solution to the Cambodian conflict.

Speaking to reporters during a party for a group of 107 senior military officers who are due to retire in October, Sunthon said he would rather remain in his present post than be promoted as army chief.

Asked to comment on rumours that he would be promoted to succeed army chief Gen Chawalit Yonchayut, Sunthon said: "I am happy with what I am now. I can be more helpful to my superior (Chawalit)."

He said as the armed forces chief of staff, he can issue orders to all the three armed forces.

### Chatchai Comments on Cambodia, Military Reshuffle

*BK2808152989 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5  
in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Aug 89*

[Interview with Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan by unidentified newsmen on 28 August in Bangkok—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Prince Sihanouk has resigned as leader of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Do you foresee any problems?

[Chatchai] He has done this before. It is to be expected. There is no problem.

[Reporter] Will it delay settlement of the Cambodian problem

[Chatchai] I cannot comment on that now, but every party has tried its best to bring about a compromise. If the Cambodians cannot reach a compromise among themselves, the others cannot decide how they can help. The Cambodians must help solve their problem first. But no one has given up. We must wait and see if the troop withdrawal takes place in September.

[Reporter] As an initiator of campaigns to solve the Cambodian problem, do you feel disheartened?

[Chatchai] I have never felt that way. Political negotiations have taken as long as 15 years on certain issues before there was any success. We must try our best. We have been idle for 10 years; there were some efforts but not enough. We should have tried to step up the efforts from the beginning so the problem could be solved sooner. Methods must be changed if they do not succeed. The search for new methods must continue until success is achieved. We must not stand still.

[Reporter] Shells continue to land...

[Chatchai, interrupting] That is to be expected. This is why peace should be brought back to Cambodia as soon as possible—to prevent shells from landing in our territory. Shelling only occurs in certain locations; trade continues at other locations. Our suffering is not that great.

[Reporter] Do we continue to not retaliate against such shelling?

[Chatchai] Yes, we have not retaliated. There has been no direct exchange of shelling. The shells that fell in Thailand were ones that missed the intended target. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] What about the military shuffle list?

[Chatchai] No, not yet. There is plenty of time to go as far as the military reshuffle list is concerned. There is the whole month of September left yet.

#### More Lawmakers Join Movement To Oust Ministers

BK2908023589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
29 Aug 89 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Prachakon Thai deputy secretary-general Sanya Sathirabut said yesterday that he will urge his party to support some 22 government MPs [Members of Parliament] in their effort to submit an urgent motion seeking to oust two Democrat ministers.

Another senior Prachakon Thai member told the BANGKOK POST it seems certain that party MPs will support the motion if the prospects of success are good.

Mr Sanya, a Bangkok MP, said the current controversy over allegations that three government MPs demanded money to back Democrat ministers during last month's censure debate needs to be clarified.

He said that comments by Public Health Minister Chuan Likphai and Deputy Agriculture Minister Charoen Khanthawong had damaged the image of Parliament and affected all MPs.

"The Prachakon Thai Party must defend the honour of Parliament," MP Sanya said, adding that he agrees to the invocation of Article 82 of the Constitution to open a censure debate against Mr Chuan and Mr Charoen.

During the next party meeting, MP Sanya said he would propose that the party support the urgent motion.

"I for one will sign the motion." MP Sanya said.

Another senior Prachakon Thai member, who asked not to be identified, said "in politics you can't remain to be idle."

The MP said if the move to collect signatures enjoys high potential for success, the Prachakon Thai Party will "jump in" and support the move.

Chamni Sakdiset, deputy secretary-general of Solidarity, said yesterday that the party is certain to consider this issue but at present Suwit Khunkitti, another deputy secretary-general of the party, is handling the issue.

MP Suwit is chairman of the House Parliament Affairs Committee in which Mr Chuan and Mr Charoen testified on the bribery allegations recently.

The committee is expected to summarise its findings today.

"The truth should be known," MP Chamni said.

Mr Chuan said yesterday that the current controversy concerns individuals and does not involve coalition parties.

He said senior members of the coalition understand each other.

Mr Chuan admitted that he himself related the incident to Mr Charoen and the Press and is willing to accept full and sole responsibility for the controversy.

All attacks should then be targeted at him—not Minister Charoen.

He reiterated that it is his right to speak before the House committee, adding that he did not name anyone during the hearing. The minister said no one can force him to reveal the names of the MPs.

"The main intention is not to name names but for some other reason," he said without elaborating.

Asked why he thought the Democrats would be the sole target, Minister Chuan said the party several weeks ago debated and analysed this issue.

He added that in the past efforts had been made to sow dissension within the coalition and the current move aims for the same objective, he said. [passage omitted]

#### Chawalit Clarifies New Security Law Proposal

BK2608045489 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
26 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] Army Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday tried to dispel fears that the military wants the Anti-Communist Act replaced by a more wide-ranging security law to permit the military to gain more power.

"We haven't proposed it because we want to place totalitarian powers in our hands but because we want to improve the existing law to make it correspond with the changing situation in the country," Gen Chawalit said.

Gen Chawalit said on Wednesday that the 1952 Anti-Communist Act currently in use should be replaced by a broader security law because different security problems had emerged in recent years.

"The Armed Forces and the ISOC (Internal Security Operations Command) are not going to be the ones to draft the new law, but the Government and other agencies concerned," Gen Chawalit pointed out.

He stressed that there was no ulterior motive behind the military's proposal, adding that people should not jump to conclusions and misinterpret the military's intention.

Gen Chawalit said the ISOC, as an agency directly involved with communist suppression, saw the insurgency problem as already improved.

However, he said, the ISOC also believed that there were different problems which might affect national security and that a new security law was needed to cope effectively with them.

That was why the ISOC had proposed the idea to the Prime Minister, who is also its director, for consideration, he said.

According to normal procedure, he said, the National Security Council would have to consult other government agencies concerned before forwarding the idea to legal experts who would try to draw up a new law accordingly.

"The idea is to improve the anti-communist law in relation to the present situation. The Anti-Communist Act has been in force since 1957 or even before that. Currently, there are few Communists left so we think it's time we improved the law dealing with the problem," Gen Chawalit said.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday he did not think the introduction of a security bill would be in conflict with the current political atmosphere.

But he commented that its passage would be difficult, stressing that he was speaking without knowing details of the proposed bill's contents.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said he had not given the issue much consideration because he was not the National Security Council chief.

But he said that since the country's laws dealing with national security matters were "scattered all over the place" it would be good to see them "all in one place."

ACM Sitthi said first efforts to draft a new security law were made during the administration of Professor Sanya Thammasak.

"But the press found out about it and attacked it," he said.

ACM Sitthi said he did not know if the security bill mentioned by Gen Chawalit was the old version he was familiar with.

#### Paper Says Law Unnecessary

*BK2708110689 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai  
26 Aug 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "Security Law"]

[Text] The Army commander in chief and acting supreme commander has proposed that the Anti-Communist Law should be scrapped and replaced by an up-to-date new security law.

The call for an abrogation of the Anti-Communist Law was made some time ago under the pretext that the people should be given more freedom. However, there was no mention about drafting a security law or any particular law to replace it, because there are already laws to deal with such crimes—that is, the criminal code.

The proposal of the Army chief and acting supreme commander for a new security bill to replace the Anti-Communist Law has evoked a general fear that the new security law might be the law of a conservative-thinking group, which will impose stricter control on the people. It might become a tool for authorities to frame up people under the pretext of violations of the security law. In that case, it would mean we are taking a step backward.

We believe that the Army chief and acting supreme commander made the proposal in good faith to keep up with the changing situation, as we are advancing toward a more democratic society. But there are some people who are ready to use a security law to enhance their own security or that of their clan. They stand to take advantage of the law once it is promulgated. This can be seen from the fact that there has been no end to the argument over certain clauses in the proposed printing law pertaining to national security. This is because there are differing views over the word security, depending on how one looks at it—security of the nation, or security of the power-holders.

Thailand is a nation with a long history of tradition and culture. Our country will never face the problem of extinction (we are rather looking forward to becoming a newly-industrialized country). Our ancestors never bothered about the words national security, or any other beautifully coined words. This is because the country already has many laws to deal with various kinds of offenses constituting subversion. We have pursued a long line of tradition, independence, and identity of a nation, long enough to make us sure that we will never lose our identity as Thai people. There is therefore no need to draft a new law that would become redundant and would only enable some people to exploit or take advantage of others. We fully agree with the idea of

scrapping any law that is not democratic, but we do not agree with the idea of taking off a collar from the people's neck just to make room for a new collar that is even tighter.

### Vietnam

#### **Nguyen Van Linh Addresses 7th Party Plenum**

*BK2808135189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 28 Aug 89*

[“Text” of “important speech” by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, at the closing session of the Seventh Plenum of the Communist Party of Vietnam’s Sixth Central Committee held in Ho Chi Minh City 15-24 August —read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades: The sixth party Central Committee held its seventh plenum for the purpose of discussing and issuing resolutions on a number of pressing issues related to the ideological work in face of the current internal and international situations. This is a Central Committee meeting of very important significance which will have a deep guiding effect on our party’s ideological work at this juncture as well as in the future. With acute political sensitivity, the seventh plenum of the party Central Committee has promptly analyzed the very insidious schemes and tricks of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism against the world revolutionary movement.

Imperialism is escalating its attack on the struggle movement of the working class and laboring people in the capitalist countries, and against the movement for national liberation and defense of independence and sovereignty of the Third World countries. Especially, now more than ever before the imperialists are concentrating the spearhead of their offensive against the socialist countries with frenzied acts and insidious tricks. They are rejoicing at what U.S. President Bush has been waiting for day and night: We are now living in the final period of an idea, at the final chapter of the communist experiment—Bush’s statement on 24 May 1989. That is a daydream of the representatives of notorious anticommunism, our sworn enemy.

This plenum of the party Central Committee has reviewed the movements of the peoples on various continents against the counteroffensives of imperialism and held that this struggle is still continuing in all forms, that wherever there are oppression, exploitation, and social injustices, there will remain the uncompromising struggle against them. We have initially analyzed the process of reform that is being carried out in a number of socialist countries. Besides the achievements scored by these countries, we sympathize with them on the newly arising difficulties and express our profound concern over the danger threatening the socialism in some fraternal socialist countries. The plenum noted that the abovesaid international situation, with different degrees

of seriousness, is affecting Vietnam. In view of the schemes of imperialism, in view of the negative influences of the wrong ideological tendencies in a number of socialist countries, and in view of our party’s renovation policy, the majority of our cadres and party members have still clearly shown a correct and firm ideological stance. This reflects the steadfast revolutionary tradition of our party, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party built, educated, and trained by Uncle Ho.

On the other hand, we also noted that, in view of the aforesaid situation, there have appeared some deviant ideological viewpoints among a handful of cadres and party members. We cannot disregard these manifestations because they can spread. Moreover, there still exists in our society a breeding ground for these venoms. There has also been the impact of wrong ideological currents coming from outside. It is precisely for this reason that the seventh plenum of the party Central Committee, with a serious and frank attitude, has discussed these problems and has arrived at important conclusions. These conclusions are the basis for carrying out ideological work and organizing political activities at all levels and in all sectors to create unanimity of views within the party and among the people and to step up production and work so as to achieve the objective of stabilizing the socioeconomic situation.

Here, I would like to raise some additional issues. These are not all the issues that the plenum resolution has dealt with and that the plenum has discussed. But, in my opinion, these are the most fundamental and important issues.

1. For a long time in the past, when analyzing the world situation, we unanimously noted that in the world there are two camps—the socialist camp and capitalist camp—and four fundamental contradictions. These are: the contradiction between the socialist camp and the capitalist camp, the contradiction between the working class and laboring people and the bourgeoisie in capitalist countries, the contradiction between colonies and the national liberation movement and imperialism, and the contradiction among imperialist countries themselves.

However, for a long time after that, we have not talked about it anymore. Is it true that these theses have become old-fashioned? No, absolutely not. In my opinion, this is our serious shortcoming, especially in ideological work. This, more or less, has led certain persons to mistakenly believe that the nature of imperialism has changed.

In fact, as long as imperialism exists and as long as the socialist revolution has not yet achieved victory on a world scale, the value of these Leninist theses remain intact. Perhaps it is only different when the concrete forms of manifestation of these contradictions undergo changes in accordance with the developments of the situation in each period and in each country. Besides, life has attested ever more eloquently to these theses.

In Bush’s statement, which I already quoted above, as well as in many other statements of the capitalist world’s

leading politicians, their pledges to destroy socialism were made in an arrogant and frank manner. They not only talked but have acted actually, frantically, and intensively. The fact that the imperialists—especially the U.S. imperialists—are leaving no stone unturned in an attempt to affect the situation in a number of socialist countries with the aim of driving these into the free world of capitalism is a sufficient proof of their wolfish nature.

Who can say that capitalists today no longer exploit the people of their countries? We cannot avoid a misunderstanding if we look only at manifestations, or base a conclusion on intuition. An example of this is thinking that citizens in a capitalist society are no longer subjected to exploitation because they enjoy a high standard of living.

We do not deny that a lot of people in a capitalist society are now provided with higher standards of living and more modern daily life amenities than we are. This is not a difficult thing to understand. As Marx put it, the standards of living and needs of a society always bear a historical character and reflect the level of development of the production forces and labor productivity. However, we should not forget that science and technology and labor productivity, which develop ever more enormously under the capitalist system, are the conditions and strong means for the capitalists to rob workers of more surplus labor.

Many scientific research documents show that a worker manning modern machinery under a capitalist system at present is robbed of his surplus value by tens of times compared with a worker in the previous century. The higher the level of technology and the larger the think tank provided for laborers, the more heavily they are exploited.

I do not want to cite more examples to reveal other sides of capitalist society because many comrades at this plenum have already mentioned them. I only want to stress that the exploitative nature of the capitalists will never change as long as capitalists and hired laborers exist. Therefore, the contradiction between the capitalists and laborers still exists.

Strikes and demonstrations staged frequently to demand jobs and better pay by the laboring people in capitalist countries, including the United States, are eloquent proof of these contradictions. Whether these contradictions will lead to major social conflicts, and at what levels depends on other objective as well as subjective conditions.

Contradictions between the Third World countries and imperialism still exist. We need only recall Comrade Fidel Castro's famous statements on debts and on the purchase of industrial goods at high prices and the sale of materials at low prices by Third World countries in their trade relations with imperialist countries to see the acute, serious nature of these contradictions.

What about relations among imperialist countries? According to Marx, they are in a secret society, colluding closely with one another to oppose socialism and the national liberation movement. However, profound contradictions prevail among them in squabbles to gain more interests. The three capitalist pillars: the United States, the EEC, and Japan, are opponents that scare each other. They have frequently created economic wars to gain markets for their products, attract investments, and control regions where they can exploit and gain more profits. If they ever failed to reach an agreement, they would spare no efforts in deploying any tactic to dismiss the other without mercy.

The world today is faced not only with these four fundamental contradictions, but also with another basic one—that is the contradiction between the peace-defending forces and the warmongering imperialist forces. The struggle between these two forces is being carried out around the issue of preventing the danger of a nuclear war, which is threatening mankind; implementing disarmament step by step; and opposing interference and the use of forces in all forms by imperialism.

While the U.S. imperialists hold talks with the Soviet Union, on the one hand, they continue to carry out the SDI program, accelerate the low-intensity conflict theory, and perfect strategic weapons. While on the other hand, they strengthen and consolidate the military belts surrounding socialist and progressive nations. Close to our country, they have recently established arms depots in Thailand and are now scheming to set up military bases in the Singapore territory. All of these acts are part and parcel of their menace strategy relying on the military strength to oppose the Soviet Union, socialist countries, and nations persistently protecting their national independence and sovereignty.

The abovesaid contradictions clearly manifest the conditions of imperialism at the present stage—the dying stage—or more precisely, the stage to an unavoidable end. We should not assume that imperialism will end up in a simple, superficial death, but it is the death of a social and economic structure that could go on for centuries and would happen partially, step by step, while countries have already witnessed the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the first socialist revolution in the world. We also do not nurture a concept that the death of imperialism will be the fading away of the last system of men exploiting men in the history of mankind. Imperialism continues to change its forms, methods, and tactics to suit the situation, while maintaining its true nature. The imperialists are frantically attempting to defend themselves to prolong their death. This realization helps to enhance our spirit of vigilance and demands that we firmly maintain the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism to monitor capitalism and imperialism without being misled by the illusion of the imperialist nature.

It is for this reason that the class struggle between socialism and capitalism to resolve the issue of who will

triumph over whom continues all over the world. It is for this reason that we need to further promote proletarian internationalism and socialist internationalism and join hands with other socialist forces, revolutionary forces, and progressive and peace-loving peoples worldwide in creating a combined strength to oppose the imperialist and reactionary forces.

We must further sharpen the determination to protect the socialist fatherland, effectively cope with all dark plots and acts detrimental to our country's security and territorial integrity, and frustrate the imperialists' and other reactionary forces' schemes aimed at causing our nation and other socialist countries to break away from the socialist path. It is for this reason that we do not nurture the illusion that the imperialist forces are willing to achieve peaceful coexistence with us, especially with peoples who struggle for independence and who seek ways to bring about progress in their countries.

It is only by waging a persistent struggle—in which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries play a key role—that the world peoples can enjoy peace without the threat of nuclear holocaust. My suggestion is that we should try different approaches to make our cadres, party members, and people fully understand the above-mentioned issues.

2. It is our party's and people's constant objective to successfully build socialism, the first stage of the communist economic modality in Vietnam. This was the right choice that Uncle Ho and our party made some 60 years ago. In its initial platform, our party pointed to the need to carry out the civil rights, bourgeois revolution before waging the socialist revolution.

Under the leadership of Uncle Ho and our party, our people successfully carried out the historic August Revolution and established the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. Our people then successfully waged the two earth-shaking sacred wars of resistance against the two arch-imperialist countries in the world and brought the people's national democratic revolution in the entire country to final victory. Therefore, there is but one choice for our people to make: Advance toward socialism. This is the objective law of the era. As pointed out by the two international conferences of the communist and workers parties in 1957 and 1960, this period of transition from capitalism to socialism and then communism on a global scale started with the Great October Socialist Revolution. This is also the dialectic of life: National independence must be closely linked with socialism.

The end of the people's national democratic revolution has created the premises for the socialist revolution. At the same time, only socialism can help consolidate and develop the achievements of national independence and bring about a plentiful and happy life for the people, and prosperity for the nation.

The capitalist path is definitely not our people's choice, because we are aware of the birth of capitalism in a

bloody, tearful history. We cannot reestablish that heart-rending path for part of mankind. Because our era has changed in a different way, we cannot divide society into two poles—a wealthy minority of owners on one side and a majority of hired workers who are subjected to exploitation and oppression by the other side.

Our people also do not allow their national independence and freedom, which were won with the sacrifice of blood by many generations of Vietnamese, to exist just for the sake of formality. By following the capitalist path, we would inevitably be led to dependence on imperialism in one way or another under the form of neocolonialism. Realities in many countries in the world have clearly shown us this tragedy.

We understand that the process of building socialism is not easy in a backward, agricultural country with undeveloped industry that has gone through 30 years of devastation in wars, as our country has, because there are many great difficulties that must be overcome. However, we willingly accept the ordeals because we can perceive the historical, inevitable nature of our path of advance. Moreover, no newly established socioeconomic system can avoid difficulties and ordeals.

In addition to this, our path of advance is largely bumpy and still strewn with shortcomings and mistakes in terms of methods, forms, and steps of building socialism. However, we must not let subjective shortcomings as a result of hastiness, voluntarism, and high expectations in the first stage of socialist construction shake our confidence in the fine nature of socialism and the determination of the communists to build a new society.

We have paid a high price for our mistakes. Therefore, the lessons that we have learned are dreadfully painful. The sixth party congress resolution publicly pointed out all these facts and defined the correct guidelines for socialist construction in our country during the period of transition. After that, many resolutions of the party Central Committee and Political Bureau concretized the common orientation of the congress in a way that is close to the situation in our country. Thanks to this, we were able to achieve important initial results, thus inspiring confidence among the people as affirmed by the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum.

I would like to talk about these things so that we can affirm once again that the path on which we are advancing is correct. Under all circumstances, the communists and laboring people in our country must persist in their objectives to build socialism and definitely refuse to accept the path of capitalism.

3. To achieve the objectives of successfully building socialism, the Vietnamese revolution must be placed under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]. This is the party that represents the will and interests of the working class and laboring people, which is armed with creative Marxism-Leninism and was founded and trained by Uncle Ho.

It is not by coincidence that our party monopolizes the role of the leader of the revolution recognized by the absolute majority of our people. This is a task entrusted by history.

Before our party was founded, there were countless patriotic movements led by different representatives of the people of various strata. One was the Movement of the Scholars composed of patriotic men of letters who, together with the people, rose up against the French colonialists. Although full of courage and the willingness to sacrifice themselves for the great cause, they all failed in the end. While the scholar Phan Tu Trinh was seeking a way to national salvation by relying on the goodwill and assistance of the capitalist West, the Patriot Phan Boi Chau turned toward the East, toward the Japanese power because it belonged to the same yellow race. However, in the end they had to swallow their bitterness because their beliefs were illusions.

Filled with patriotism and swearing not to live under the same roof with the colonialist regime, the bourgeois patriots rallied in the Vietnamese Kuomintang Party, staged the glorious Yen Bay uprising. However, because they were not guided by a correct ideology, they also suffered failure.

From then on, Uncle Ho and the CPV took over the mission of leading the revolution, taking our people from one victory to another. After 15 years, we regained national independence. After 30 years of conducting two victorious wars of resistance, we reunified the fatherland and are now taking the whole country to socialism.

Uncle Ho's glorious, great, revolutionary, and scientific party has steadily steered the ship of Vietnam through many high waves and strong winds, and has always been a source of pride for all of us, both party members and the masses.

It has not always been smooth sailing for our party in its process of leadership. Many times it has encountered difficulties; at times, it has committed errors. The important thing is that the party has courageously carried out incisive self-criticism and learned from its experiences in order to move forward. Each time it trips, the party accumulates more valuable lessons. To have such a party is the greatest happiness for each of us. However, inevitably, there have been a few vacillating people who shut their eyes to historical facts, who are skeptical of, or deny, the party leadership.

At present, our party and people are facing great revolutionary tasks. The international situation is favorable in many respects, but there is also no little difficulty and complexity. Now more than ever before, the party demands that each cadre and party member uphold their vanguard and class character, show even greater firmness, and prove themselves worthy of being the nucleus of leadership for the masses. We cannot accept and, in fact, we must severely criticize, those party members who have committed irresponsible, disorganized, and undisciplined acts such as acting as instigators to incite a

number of people to disturb public order and security and to engage in factional activities that harm unity within the party and among the people.

The party must heed Uncle Ho's instruction that we must protect the solidarity and unity of the party as we would the apples of our eyes. All party members must speak and act according to party resolutions as affirmed by the fifth plenum of the party Central Committee. The party encourages and creates conditions for party members to contribute their talents and intellect to the cause of national construction and party building. At the same time, the party also demands that its members further heighten their militancy and combat all wrong ideas and acts, all ill-intended attacks on the party leadership and the state management.

In view of the new situation facing the communists and workers movement in the world as well as in our country, the party and each of its members must strive to further enhance their background knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and the concept of the working class for its correct application to issues required by the revolution. The basic principles of Marxism-Leninism are always the lodestar guiding us on our path of advance. We should guard against being dogmatic, imitating others servilely, practicing formalization, and assuming a rigid attitude. Studying, firmly grasping, and applying materialistic dialectics—the living soul and essence of Marxism-Leninism—are the regular task of each comrade leader and party member. Uncle Ho taught us that we must use the quintessence, the revolutionary and scientific methods of Marxism-Leninism, and apply them to our country's concrete conditions.

Truth is concrete; revolution is creative. The comprehensive renovation process in our country at present is posing countless problems that need to be resolved. No one else can carry out that task for us. If the resolution of the sixth party congress and the various resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau have been able to penetrate the people's life and yielded initial results, it is due to our creative application. But there remain countless problems that have not been posed or thoroughly studied yet, including the elaboration of the party's program. That is why we still lack an adequate basis for fully clarifying the characteristics of socialism in Vietnam.

4. I would like to stress a few more points about the democracy issue, a subject that many comrades have shown concern for and talked about during the plenum. We affirm that to successfully carry out renovation, we cannot fail to develop democracy in the fields of economy, politics, culture, arts and letters, and so forth. For democracy to become a moving force of the revolutionary cause, we must bring into full play the working people's right to mastery and correctly implement the slogan: Consider the people as the roots. This is the task we have tackled and are still carrying out. The democratic spirit has been kindled one step further, especially in the economic field. But we still have to do better than

that. There remain everywhere numerous manifestations of undemocratic practices. Many complaints of injustices voiced by the people are still unsettled. But we must firmly grasp the fact that ours is a socialist democracy, that is, democracy with leadership, and that leadership must rely on the full development of democracy. Development of democracy must go hand in glove with the strengthening of the socialist legal system and the correct implementation of the principle of democratic centralism. Socialist democracy, by nature, as Lenin put it, is a million times better than bourgeois democracy because it is genuine democracy, democracy for laboring people, workers, peasants, intellectual laborers, and people of other strata.

On the other hand, we must apply dictatorship to the enemies of the people. We do not permit any acts of abusing democracy to serve the ill intentions of individuals or a group opposed to the socialist regime.

This plenum of the party Central Committee has clearly shown a very high level of unanimity in not accepting bourgeois liberalization, pluralism, political plurality, and multiopposition parties aimed at denying Marxism-Leninism, socialism, and the party's leadership. We cannot fail to see that this is a reactionary political scheme of the enemies of the class and the nation. We resolutely refuse to allow ourselves to be duped by the cunning scheme of the imperialists and reactionaries of all stripes.

For us, it suffices to implement the principle of democratic centralism. This creates conditions for the development of individual freedom while forming a corridor for this democracy not to overstep principles. The principle of democratic centralism generated, is generating, and will generate strength for our party and our society.

5. Finally, I would like to talk about the question of proletarian internationalism and socialist internationalism.

Proletarians the world over and oppressed nations in the world, unite! This slogan is now an imperative, topical demand of the international communist and workers movement. Our party, led and educated by Uncle Ho, is a shining model, and it can take pride in the fact that it has always been loyal to that slogan. The Vietnamese Communists and people sincerely take note of, treasure, and are grateful for the multiform, effective assistance given by the working class and people of various countries, especially the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, to the revolution of our people.

On the other hand, the Vietnamese revolution has also made worthy contributions to the world revolutionary movement. The historic Dien Bien Phu victory of Vietnam set in motion the process of disintegration of old colonialism throughout the world. With our 1975 spring victory with the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign as its climax, we contributed to tipping the balance of forces in the world in favor of the forces of socialism,

national independence, peace, and progress. Each victory of the Vietnamese revolution has had a profound impact on the strong development of the three revolutionary currents in the world. Many fraternal parties and friends on the five continents have recognized that fact, and even our enemies have had to acknowledge that reality.

At present, many new and complex problems are being posed within the international communist and workers movement. Especially, in a number of socialist countries currently facing many difficulties, the imperialists and reactionary forces are colluding with each other to undermine the gains of the socialist revolution. Our duty is to actively contribute by all means to consolidating the unity of the socialist countries, and support the socialist and revolutionary forces in these countries in preserving the purity of Marxism-Leninism and safeguarding socialism. We are duty-bound to support the movement of national independence, democracy, and social progress throughout the world.

Dear comrades, there is no doubt that the path of advance of the revolution in our country, as well as of the various revolutionary movements throughout the world, will not be an easy one. However, armed with the correct thoughts and with renewed determination, and on the basis of the initial successes already achieved, we will confidently and steadily advance along the path of renovation already charted. This is also the best way for our entire party and people to show our love for Uncle Ho, by always keeping in mind and acting upon the testament he bequeathed to us exactly 20 years ago.

In this spirit, I declare the seventh plenum of the party Central Committee closed.

I wish you good health and plenty of energy in implementing the resolution of the sixth party congress and those resolutions of the party Central Committee as well as that of this seventh plenum.

### 'Text' of 7th Plenum Communique

BK2908091689 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT  
29 Aug 89

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 28—Following is the full text of the communique of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee on its 7th plenum held in Ho Chi Minh City from August 15-24:

"The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (sixth congress) held its 7th plenary session in Ho Chi Minh City from August 15-24 to discuss and adopt a resolution on a number of urgent ideological issues in face of the domestic and international situation at present.

The meeting was chaired by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh who made a speech at the closing meeting.

The plenary session of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (sixth congress) is of particularly important significance. It analyzed the ideological situation within the party and among the population in the face of major developments in the world and the renovation process in our country. It set forth some main tasks of the ideological work at present. The resolution adopted by the session will be an important guideline for the ideological work of our party as well as for the revolutionary cause of our people.

The conference notes that the struggle for peace and against a nuclear war has broadened and involved more and more people in the world. The movement for national independence, national liberation and against imperialism has continued to develop. The process of restructuration, reform and renovation are taking place in many socialist countries, some of which are confronted with serious difficulties. In Vietnam, the process of renovation has brought about initial results, but the socioeconomic situation is still very difficult. The complicated development in the world situation at present, especially the schemes and frenzied moves of imperialism against socialism, the restructuration and reform in some socialist countries, together with the socioeconomic difficulties arising in the process of renovation at home, have ideologically affected party cadres and members and the people in general in our country.

The majority of our party cadres and members and people have upheld the fine revolutionary traditions, shown a correct ideological stand and persisted in carrying out the policy of renovation charted by the sixth party congress and the resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau. But in face of new complicated developments of the situation, a number of party cadres and members have shown some deviations which, if not corrected in time, may lead to no small harm.

The 7th plenary session of the party Central Committee decided a number of tasks on the ideological work.

While affirming the historic necessity of socialism and the great achievements obtained by the world socialist system, now more than ever we believe in the inevitable triumph of socialism. We have the responsibility to make active contributions to defending and developing the socialist gains and consolidating the solidarity among the socialist countries and safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism. We affirm the objective necessity of the processes of restructuration, reform and renovation in various socialist countries. The decisive condition to ensure the success of these processes is a firm grasp of the revolutionary and scientific character of Marxism-Leninism, the correct combination and application of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete historical conditions of each country, and the charting of correct policies of restructuration, reform and renovation.

We must clearly realize the nature of capitalism, heighten our revolutionary vigilance and struggle against imperialism and international reaction. Imperialism is

attacking the socialist countries through frenzied acts and wicked schemes. Continuing to uphold the banner of proletarian internationalism and socialist internationalism, our party unites with the socialist, revolutionary, progressive and peace forces in the world in the struggle against imperialism for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. We must further promote the spirit of defending the socialist fatherland and the territorial integrity and security of the country.

The entire party and population must be educated in the persistence in the socialist ideal and objective, must be made to firmly grasp the five basic principles and policies of renovation, as pointed out in the resolution of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee (sixth congress). The Vietnamese Communists, working class and labouring people must, in whatever circumstance, persist in the road chosen by Uncle Ho, namely to successfully build socialism in our country. We definitely will not take the capitalist road.

We must raise our socialist revolutionary virtues, enhance the solidarity and unity of the party, strengthen the political unity in society, and struggle against all negative phenomena. At present, our party and people are facing great revolutionary tasks. The world situation is offering many advantages, but also posing not a few difficulties. More than ever before, our party demands that each party cadre and member uphold their vanguard role of the working class, improve their revolutionary virtues, and overcome erroneous thoughts in order to be worthy of their party title. Our party also urges that all party cadres and members listen to and accept all constructive criticism and suggestions made by the people, and at the same time, lead them along the path of socialism by upholding their combative spirit and firmly opposing any ill-intentioned attack directed at the party's leadership and the state's management.

The seventh session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam stressed that the ideological struggle, which is going on in a fierce and complicated manner, requires that party committees and administration at different levels and mass organisations constantly maintain high vigilance, attach primary importance to ideological work, and increase their leadership and management of ideological work, making it a primary condition for the satisfactory implementation of the resolution of the seventh session of the party Central Committee (sixth congress).

Renovating the leadership and management of ideological work must, as pointed out by the resolution of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee (sixth congress), aim to improve the quality and effectiveness of ideological work, ensure its creativeness, timeliness and high combativeness in implementing the decisions and policies of the party and the state, consolidate the unity of mind and action of the entire party and the entire people, accelerate the renovation process, overcome the pessimistic attitude and the slackening of vigilance, promptly correct the erroneous viewpoints and take the initiative in countering hostile allegations.

The Secretariat of the party Central Committee will give concrete instructions on organizing a drive of political study within the party and other forms of activity so that

the entire party and people may firmly grasp the contents of the resolution of the seventh plenum of the party Central Committee.

## Australia

### New Zealand Ministers Say Frigates Too Costly

*BK2908073089 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[Text] Two senior New Zealand cabinet ministers are in Canberra for talks on whether New Zealand will take part in the ANZAC [Australia-New Zealand Army Corps] frigates project. New Zealand's defense minister, Mr Bob Tizard, and the finance minister, Mr David Caygill, are meeting their Australian counterparts, Mr Kim Beazley, and Senator Peter Walsh.

Under the plan, up to 12 West German-designed frigates will be built in Australia with some New Zealand contractors getting some of the work. New Zealand has to decide whether it will take up to four of the frigates.

Mr Tizard said in Canberra that Australia's price was still well above what New Zealand wanted to pay and that New Zealand could not afford to help pay for Australia's shipbuilding industry. New Zealand has said for some time that it believed the \$400 million [currency not further specified] price tag for each frigate is too high.

## New Caledonia

### New Zealand Foreign Minister Pays Visit

*BK2908084889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[Text] Noumea, Aug 29 (AFP)—New Zealand Foreign Minister Russell Marshall said his government favoured collaboration with France as he began an official three-day visit to New Caledonia.

Mr. Marshall said before his arrival here late Monday [28 August] that he was visiting the French Pacific territory to "listen and learn."

The foreign minister is expected to announce that New Zealand is ready to cooperate in efforts launched last year under the Matignon accords to maintain peace between the indigenous Melanesian separatists and settlers from Europe and Asia who want to remain within the French Republic.

Mr. Marshall held separate meetings Tuesday with Jacques Lafleur, head of the Rally for Caledonia in the Republic and representatives with the pro-independence Kanak Social Nationalist Liberation Front (FLNKS).

The two groups along with the French Government signed the Matignon accords last year providing for 10 years of limited autonomy in step with economic and social development followed by a referendum on independence in 1998.

Mr. Lafleur said the meeting was "warm and friendly," adding that "New Zealand understood that New Caledonia was on a new path and that peace was possible."

The accords came after months of hostility punctuated by violence between the opposing communities in the archipelago.

Mr. Lafleur said he had accepted an invitation from Mr. Marshall to visit Wellington.

Mr. Marshall is the first New Zealand Government official to visit Noumea since the signing of the accords.

Earlier Tuesday, the minister visited the office of the South Pacific Commission, which groups New Zealand and 26 other states or territories.

While there Mr. Marshall called for greater collaboration between France and New Zealand and the other commission members while deplored Japan's "bulimic and bulldozing spirit" in dealings with the region.

French Prime Minister Michel Rocard said in Australia earlier this month that relations between Wellington and Paris, blighted since the bombing of the Greenpeace vessel "Rainbow Warrior" in Auckland Harbour in 1985, were improving.

New Zealand Premier Geoffrey Palmer said last week he agreed that bilateral ties seemed to be "getting on a better footing" under the Rocard government.

Mr. Marshall also met with the French Government representative here, Bernard Grasset, and the head of the Territorial Congress, Simon Loueckhote.

Mr. Marshall is to visit the Northern and Loyalty Island Provinces before leaving for Sydney.

## New Zealand

### Help Offered for UN Cambodian Peacekeeping Force

*BK2808073389 Hong Kong AFP in English 0700 GMT 28 Aug 89*

[Text] Wellington, Aug 28 (AFP)—The New Zealand Government is willing to contribute to a United Nations peacekeeping force in Cambodia should one be established. Acting Prime Minister Helen Clark said Monday [28 August].

Ms. Clark, standing in for Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer who is on holiday, said the decision was in line with the government's policy of giving more priority to peacekeeping forces.

Cambodia was an appropriate forum because of New Zealand's interest in the Asia-Pacific region, she told a press conference.

New Zealand's contribution could include a transport or communications unit, helicopters, observers or a joint input with Australian forces, she said.

"But in the end it will be up to the United Nations whether our contribution would fit in with the other contributions from larger countries which they are soliciting."

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